

THE MILLING WORLD

AND

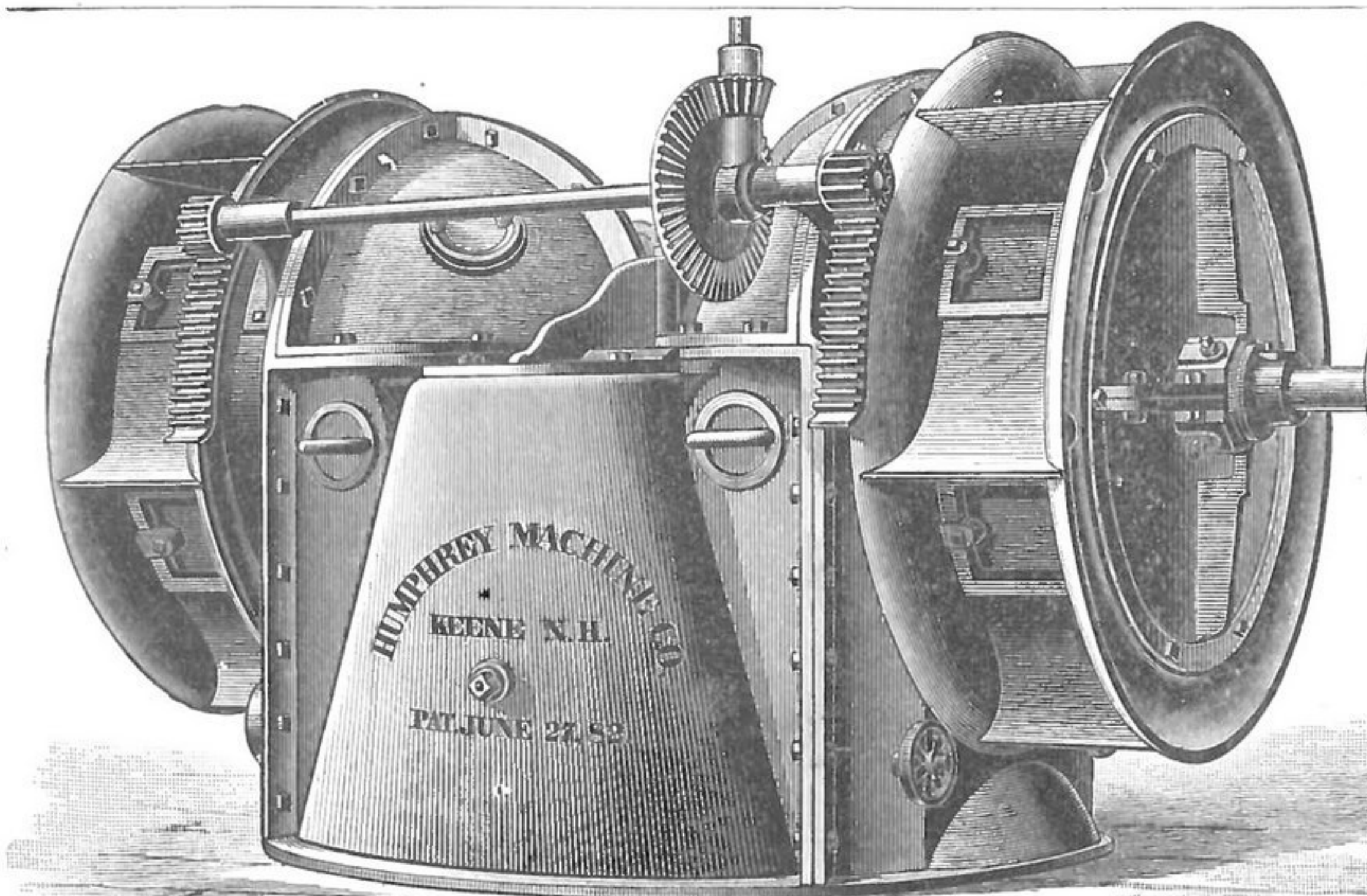
CHRONICLE OF THE GRAIN AND FLOUR TRADE

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XXII. No. 17.

BUFFALO, N. Y., JUNE 23, 1890.

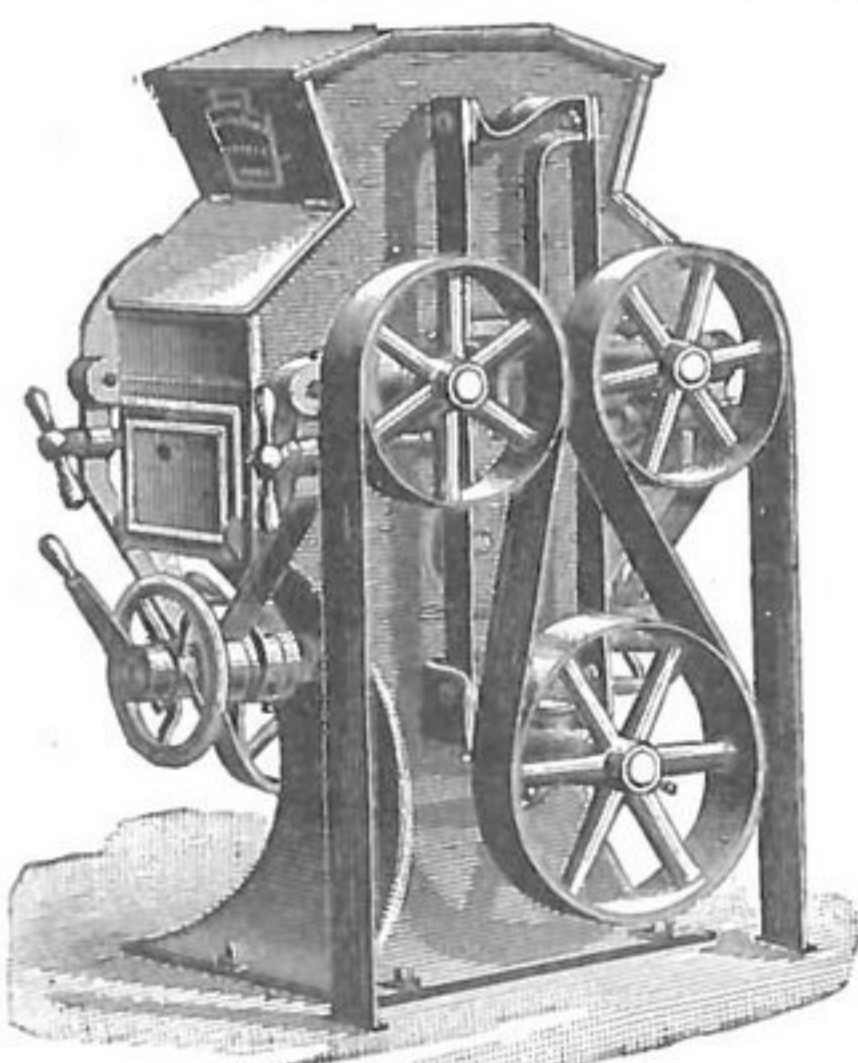
\$1.50 PER YEAR.



THE X-L-G-R^{OR} IMPROVED CIRCUMSHOT Water Wheel

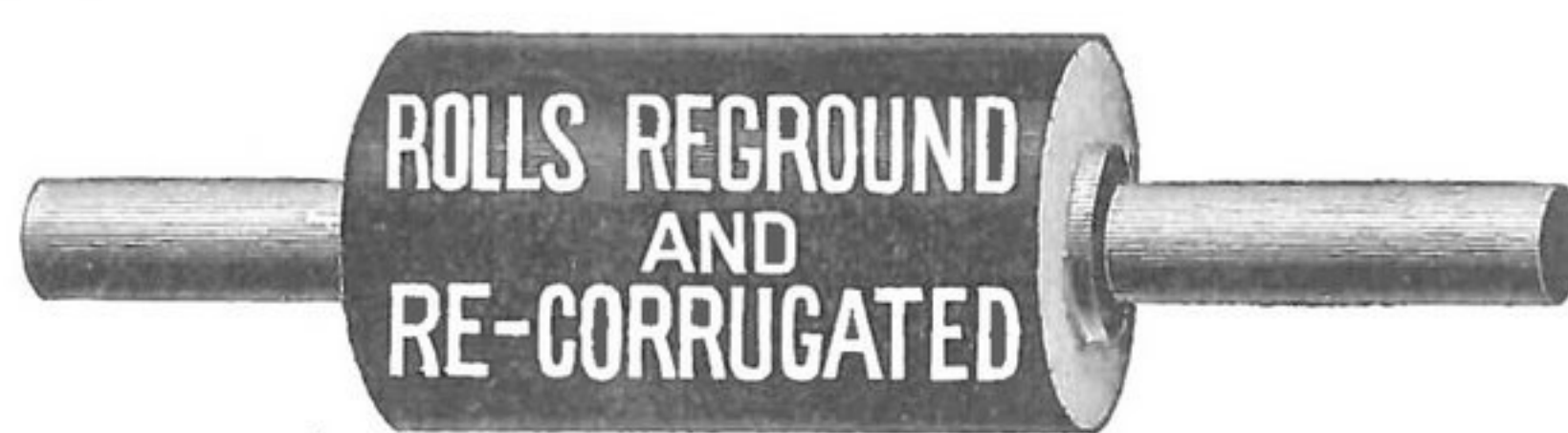
On Horizontal Shaft. Saves cost, annoyance and loss of power incident to use of gears. Affords more available power from water applied at full or part gate than any other. The cheapest, best and most desirable Water Wheel yet produced.

EFFICIENCY, ECONOMY and EXCELLENCE **FULLY GUARANTEED.**
Humphrey Machine Co
KEENE, - - N. H.



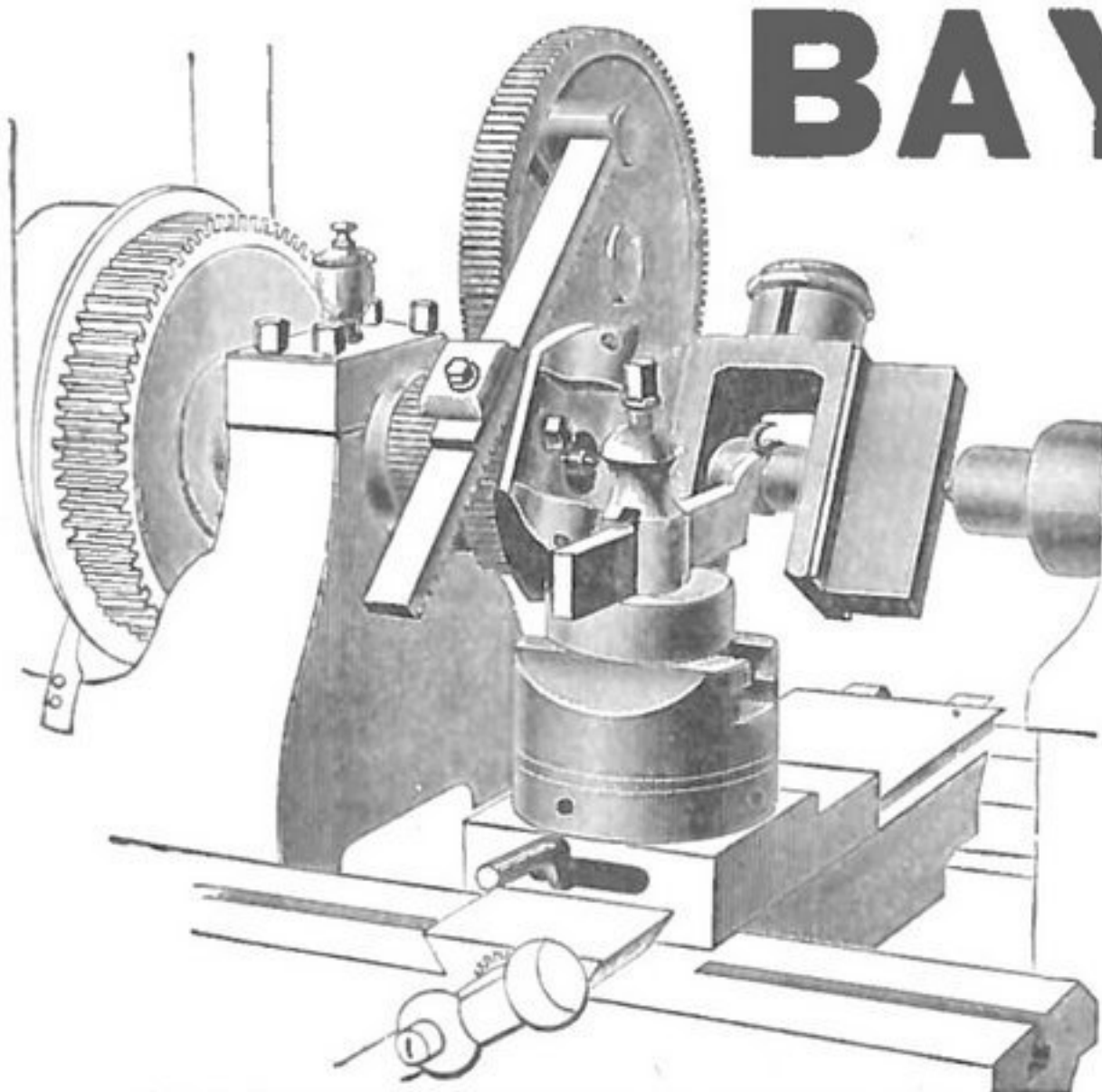
"KEystone" 4-ROLLER MILL.

SHORT SYSTEM FLOUR MILLS. Unparalleled Results.



By the "Keystone" Roll Grinder, Manufactured by Ourselves. The only machine that will Grind Rolls Absolutely True.

ADDRESS THE J. B. ALLFREE CO., 76 to 78 Shelby Street, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.



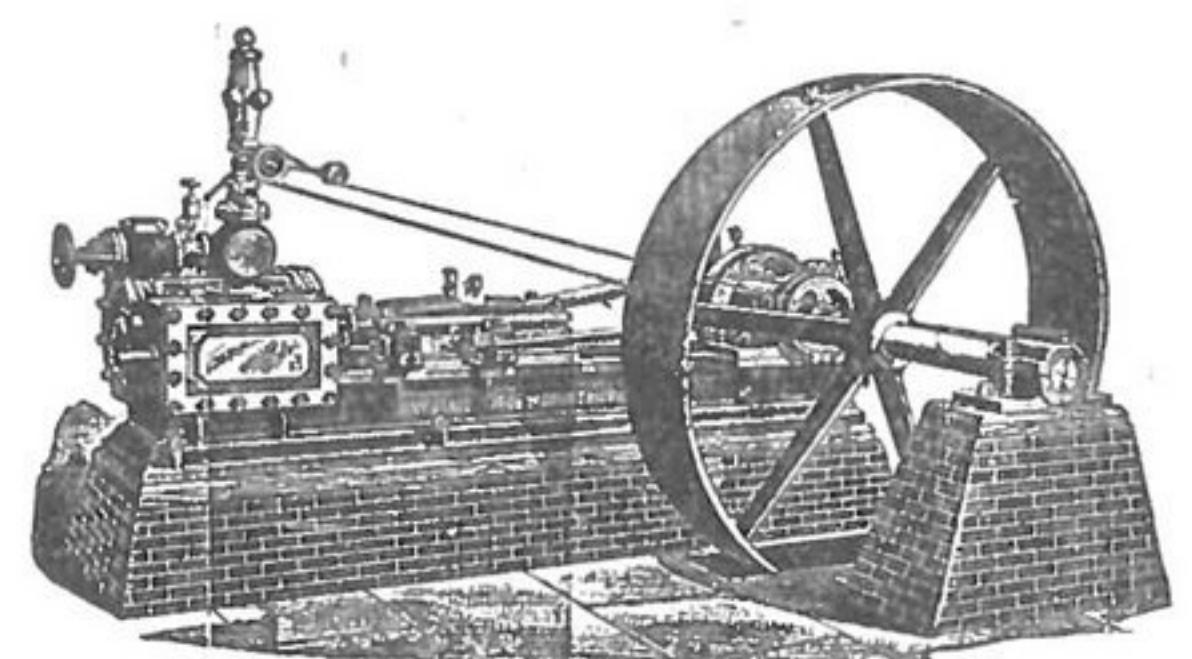
PATENT CROSS-HEAD MACHINE.

BAY STATE IRON WORKS

— MANUFACTURERS OF —

Engines, Boilers & Hoisting Machines

Also the Patent Cross-Head Machine and Acme Cube Pipe Tongs. We make either Center or Side Crank Engines, on same bed. Make engines from 5 to 250 Horse-Power. Have over 3,500 Engines and Boilers and over 1,000 Hoisting Machines in use, and all giving good satisfaction. Send for Catalogue and Prices.



HORIZONTAL ENGINE.

Noble & Hall, Box 462, Erie, Pa.

OFFICE OF CASE MANUFACTURING COMP'Y COLUMBUS, OHIO.

The Case Roller Mills. Over 14,000 Pairs in Use.

PLEASE READ OUR DESCRIPTION OF THEM, EVERY STATEMENT OF WHICH IS ABSOLUTELY TRUE.

PLEASE READ WHAT MILL OWNERS SAY ABOUT THEM.



The accompanying cut is a correct illustration of our latest improved Four Roller Mill. For fine work, great durability, simplicity, and general excellence, they stand "head and shoulders" above all others.

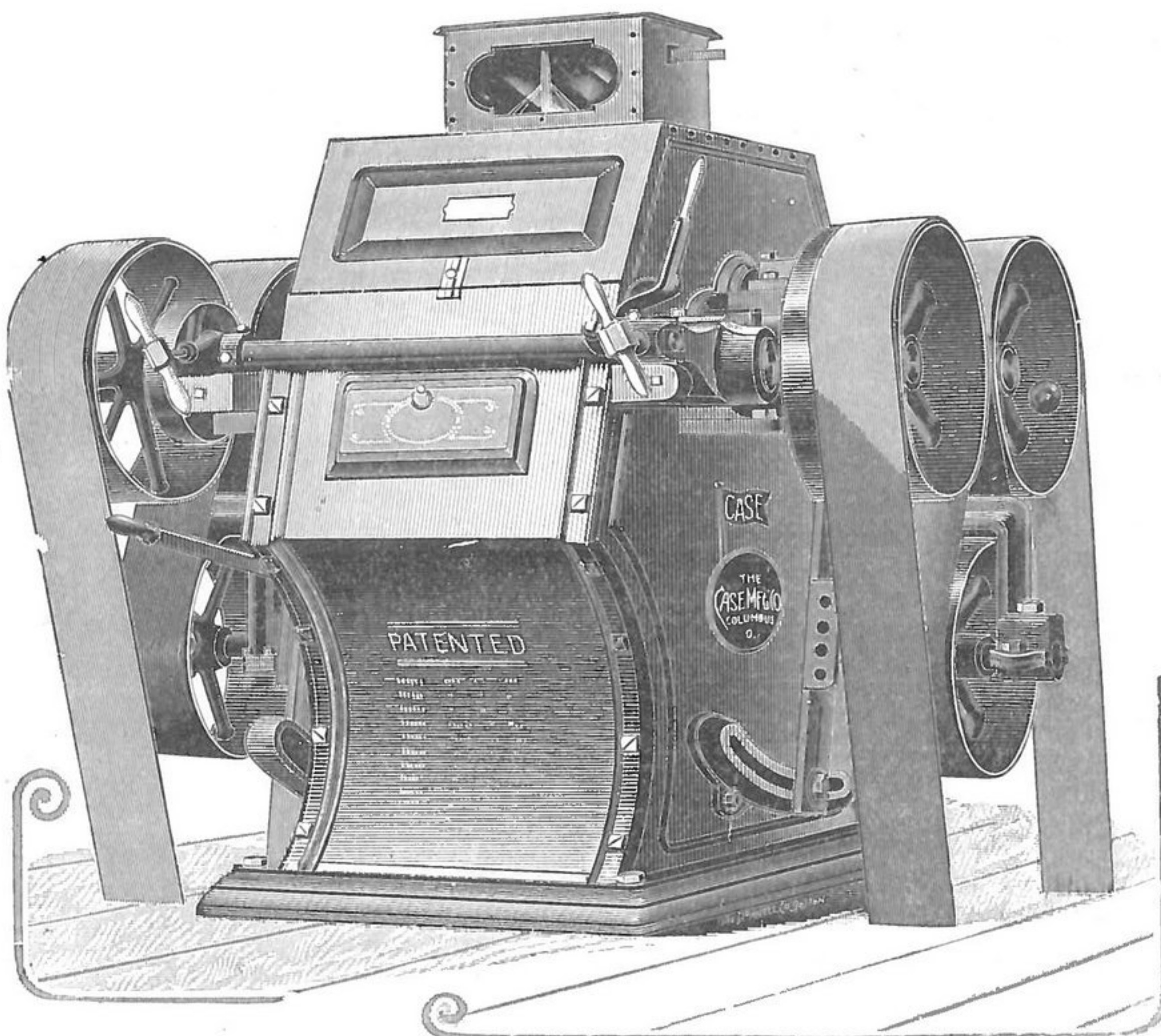
The frame is of iron with a heavy iron base.

The wood-work in top is of select cherry and black walnut, carefully shellacked and varnished.

The handles of adjusting screws and levers are finely nickel plated.

The joints are tight and dustless.

The adjustments easy, simple and perfect.



The roll bearings are wide and finely babbitted.

The belt drive is positive—no little short belts to slip.

The door for examining stock is a great convenience.

The arrangement for leveling rolls, simple and accurate.

The rolls can be thrown apart their entire length by one movement of the lever, and brought back again to original position, requiring no re-setting or experimenting.

Each machine is provided with our AUTOMATIC VIBRATING FEED, which requires no attention, and never fails to spread the feed the entire length of the rolls.



Please Read These Testimonials.

LITCHFIELD MILLING CO., MANUFACTURERS OF FLOUR. }
LITCHFIELD, ILL., Sept. 14, 1889.

Case Manufacturing Co., Columbus, Ohio.

GENTLEMEN: We are in receipt of your favor of the 11th inst., and in reply would say we have twenty CASE AUTOMATIC FEEDS on our Dawson and Allis Rolls, and we are greatly pleased with them. We have tested the Feeds thoroughly on different materials, and find they work as well on bran and germ and other soft materials, as they do on middlings. We have derived great benefit from the use of them, and can cheerfully recommend them to the milling fraternity.

Yours truly,

J. C. EDWARDS, General Manager.

OFFICE OF A. J. MILLER, PROPRIETOR WHITE ROSE MILLS. }
DEALER IN FLOUR, GRAIN AND MILL FEED. }
METAMORA, IND., Nov. 19, 1889.

Case Manufacturing Co., Columbus, Ohio.

GENTLEMEN: Your Feed arrived O. K., and placed it in working order in a very short time. You have furnished me a daisy Feed. After regulating your Feed, it needs no more attention. It pays for itself in one week over the "Roller Feed" in cleaning up the

stock, and also insuring the superiority at same time. I forward you the amount of bill.

Yours truly, A. J. MILLER.

TREZEVANT, TENN., Feb. 27, 1889.

The Case Manufacturing Co.

GENTLEMEN: We have five double stands of Rolls with Roller Feeds on all of them. A short time ago one of your agents induced us to try one of your Automatic Shaker Feeds. We find that it works much better than the Roll Feed, distributing the material the whole length of the Roll. We heartily recommend your feeds to any one wishing to put in new machinery.

Respectfully yours, FUQUA, HARRIS & CO.

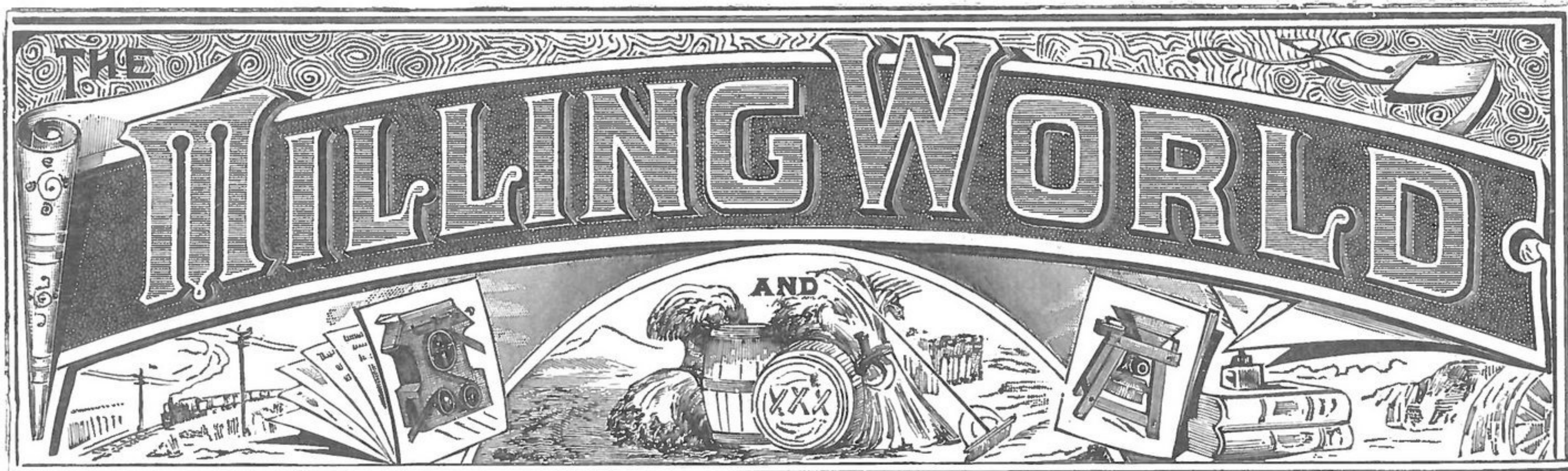
W. C. MANSEFIELD & CO., MERCHANT MILLERS. }
CLEVELAND, TENN., Aug. 29, 1889.

Case Mfg. Co., Columbus, O.

GENTLEMEN: If we were to build a hundred mills, we would not permit any other than the "CASE ROLL" to enter them. They are the best roll on earth.

Yours truly,

W. C. MANSFIELD & CO.



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VOL. XXII. No. 17.

BUFFALO, N. Y., JUNE 23, 1890.

\$1.50 PER YEAR.

JUBILANT whoopers are predicting a crop of wheat in North Dakota, South Dakota and Minnesota ranging from 112,000,000 to 120,000,000 bushels. In view of the possibility of July frosts, we would caution our northwestern friends against enumerating their spring-wheat poultry anterior to its successful incubation. Booming is bad business. Misrepresentation is infinitely injurious.

MILLERS are generally skeptical concerning legislation affecting their occupation, but they will be directly interested in at least one bill now pending in Congress. Representative Butterworth has prepared for introduction in the House a bill relating to the classification and grading of grain, wheat, corn, oats, barley and rye. He says it looks to the establishing of a uniform standard of inspection and grading, so that the grading will be the same in New York, Chicago and elsewhere. No. 1 wheat by the United States standard will be the same in every market from New York to Minneapolis, so that the dealer in St. Paul or Duluth can sell, for instance, No. 2 wheat, United States standard, and the class and grade will be perfectly understood. The bill authorizes and requires the Secretary of Agriculture to establish a uniform standard of inspection and grading, having reference for his guidance to the classification and grading recognized by the several chambers of commerce and boards of trade in the country. He is to determine what the best interests of inter-state trade and commerce in grain demand in fixing the standard and make a permanent record of his conclusions. This proposed legislation has a good deal to be said in its favor. The prevailing methods of inspection, grading and classification are absolutely unsatisfactory and unprofitable. THE MILLING WORLD believes that every legitimate interest would be served by the adoption of the proposed law.

It is not easy to see how or why the investment of British capital in American flour-mills should be considered a dangerous thing for American milling interests in general. The investments bring millions of money into the United States, and this money is utilized in running American mills, manned by American millers and equipped with American machinery, on American wheat. Certainly this means so much money added to the financial potentialities of the United States, for which the country can well afford to pay interest in the shape of profits to the investors. The contention that the British investors may exert too great an influence on the flour trade of the country is a foolish one. These Britons are business men of long experience, and they do not propose to antagonize the field, as that procedure would at once call down upon them a united opposition that would crush them out of existence. Their mills will be run as American mills should be run, or they will find themselves without patronage. This has happened already in the case of some British investments in American breweries. The one thing the British investors should do, and probably will do, is to manage their American interests so that there shall be no clash with the interests of native investors. To isolate themselves, to adopt a policy of aggression, would promptly prove fatal to their investments here. They have made good invest-

ments, so far as flour-mills are concerned, and they are justly entitled to a fair income on their money. We can not see that they are "dangerous" participants in the milling business, as some narrow-minded cranks style them. They evidently have faith in American institutions, a faith that takes the tangible form of dollars and cents, and, whatever effect their investments may have on the future of the city of Minneapolis, they should be welcomed.

SOME Manitobans are able to keep within reason and common-sense in crop matters. For instance, in commenting on THE MILLING WORLD's utterance concerning Premier Greenway's assurance of a 20,000,000-bushel crop of wheat before the seed was in, the Winnipeg, Manitoba, "Daily Free Press" of June 12, takes occasion to say editorially: "The rebuke is not wholly undeserved. We are too prone to run into extravagance, in speaking of our wheat crop, on the least possible encouragement. But we are not so bad as THE MILLING WORLD makes out. The present is the first year the estimate has gone as high as 20,000,000 bushels, and it is not wholly unlikely that we may realize it. Last year the estimate was a little wild; but no one could foretell the disastrous drouth that followed on the heels of a promising spring. We were disappointed in the expectations raised in 1888, chiefly owing to frost, against which the best of human precautions are worthless. But in 1887 our production exceeded the estimate by several millions. The first, and it was considered a liberal one, was 8,000,000 bushels; it then rose to 10,000,000, and finally to 12,000,000, where it stayed until threshing. That year we exported over 12,000,000 bushels, and, allowing 2,000,000 for local consumption, it will be seen that the first estimate was little more than half of the actual result. No doubt that year helped to spoil us, for ever since we have had big notions. But our offense is a little one and may easily be pardoned, for that year we beat the world's record. About 16,000 farmers raised nearly as many million bushels of wheat, and the average yield was over 30 bushels to the acre. No other country in the world ever made such a showing, and it is doubtful if any other ever will. The Canadian Northwest is the only one that can beat its own record, and so far this year the indications are that it may do so. Notwithstanding all this, however, THE MILLING WORLD is not without reason in reproving the spectacle of a Premier racing over the country and confidently predicting a yield of 20,000,000 bushels, before the seed is well into the ground, or before it is known what the season promises to be like. To-day the indications are that there will be 20,000,000 bushels, for we have the acreage and the soil for all that and more too. But we have the gauntlet of hailstorms, frosts and other evils yet to run, and it would be wiser to accompany our estimate with a qualification broad enough to cover the whole of them. If this be so and that be not so, we ought to have 20,000,000 bushels of wheat this year, let THE BUFFALO MILLING WORLD laugh as it will." We should be delighted to see the 20,000,000-bushel crop realized this year, and we commend the tone of the above quotation to our friends, the Boomers. The sensationalists ought to be "sat on," whether they boom unduly in Manitoba, in Minnesota, or in the Dakotas.

The DAWSON ROLL WORKS CO.

FOUNDERS & MACHINISTS,

—MANUFACTURERS OF THE—

Dawson Roller Mills

—AND FURNISHERS OF—

CHILLED IRON ROLLS

WITH DAWSON PATENT CORRUGATION.

*ALL STYLES OF FLOUR MILL ROLLS RE-GROUND AND
RE-CORRUGATED WITH ANY FORM OF CORRUGATION.*

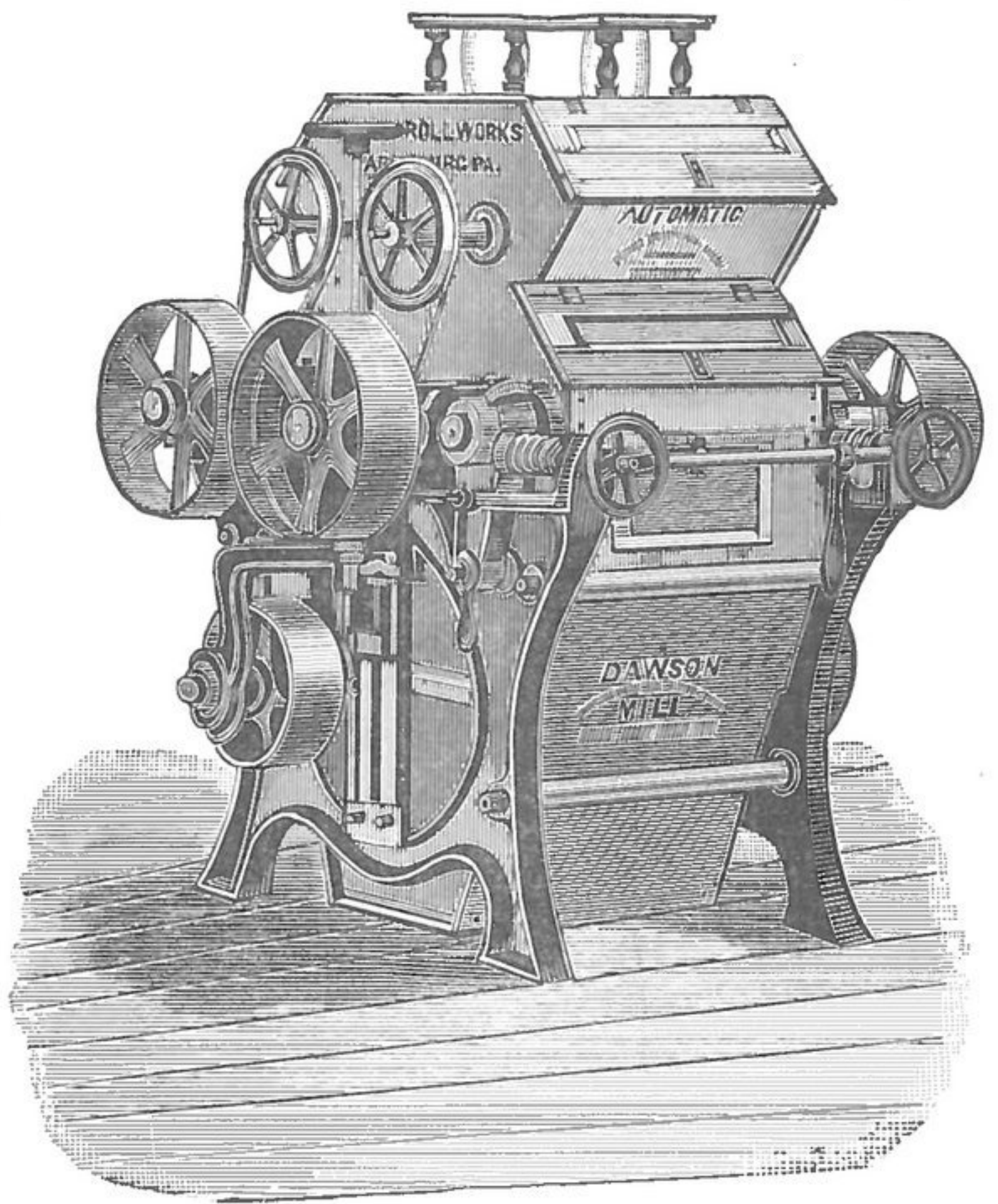
We have had large and extended experience in grinding and corrugating chilled rolls for milling, and have one of the largest and most improved plants in the country for this work, which enables us to meet the most exacting requirements of the trade promptly.

ORDERS AND CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

DAWSON ROLL WORKS CO.

South and Short Streets,

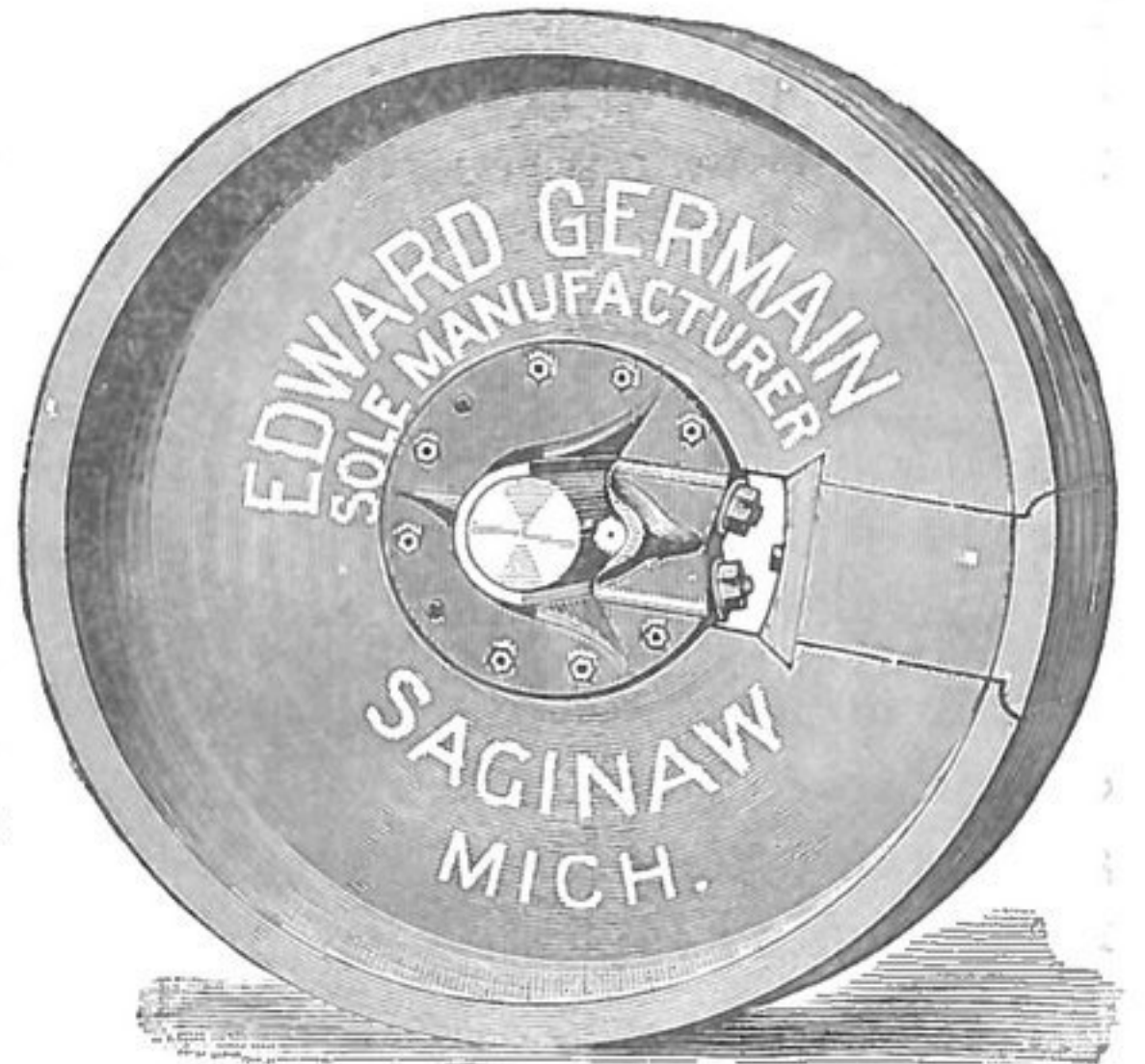
HARRISBURG, PA.



The Cowles "Reliable" Sectional Wood Pulley



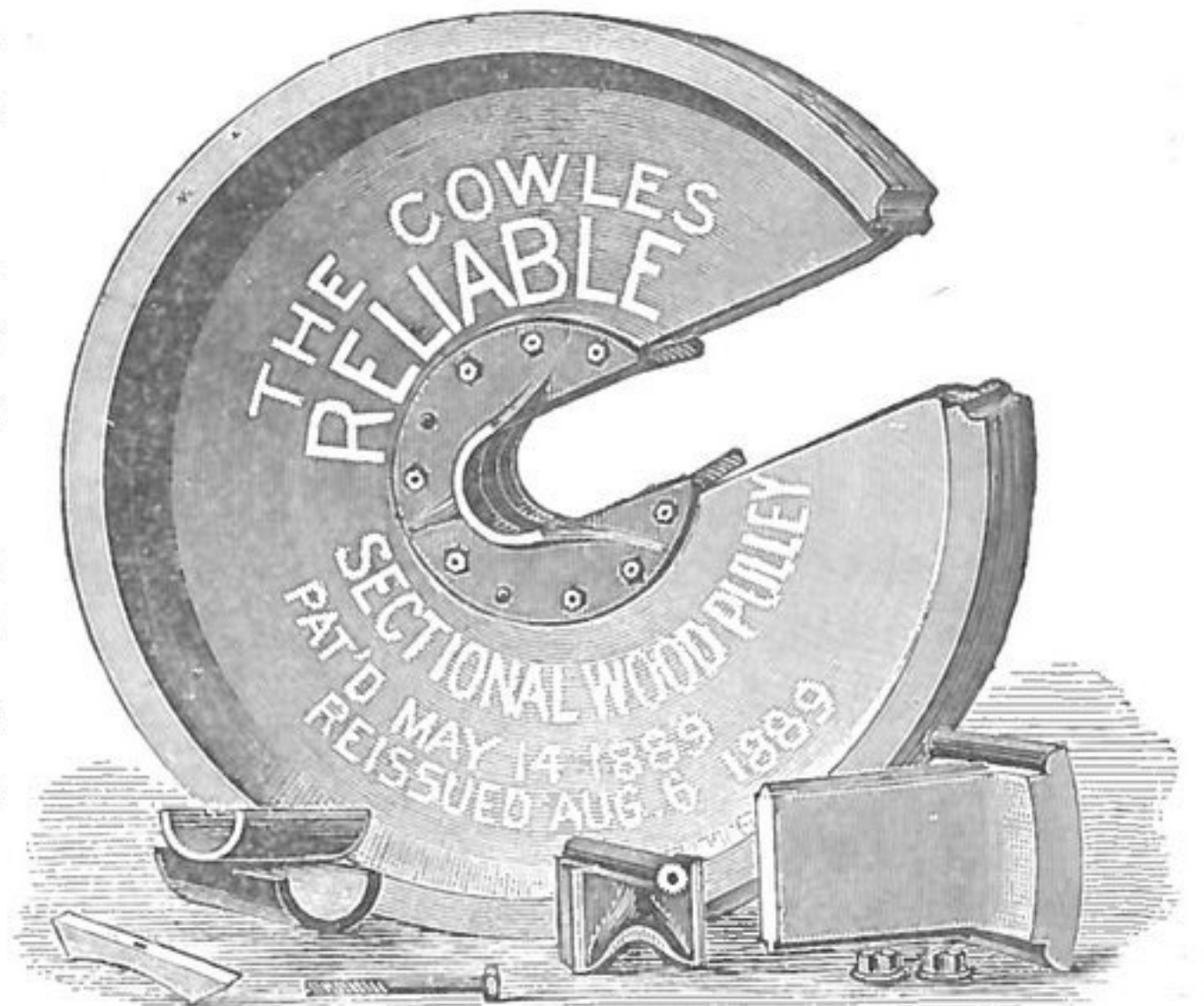
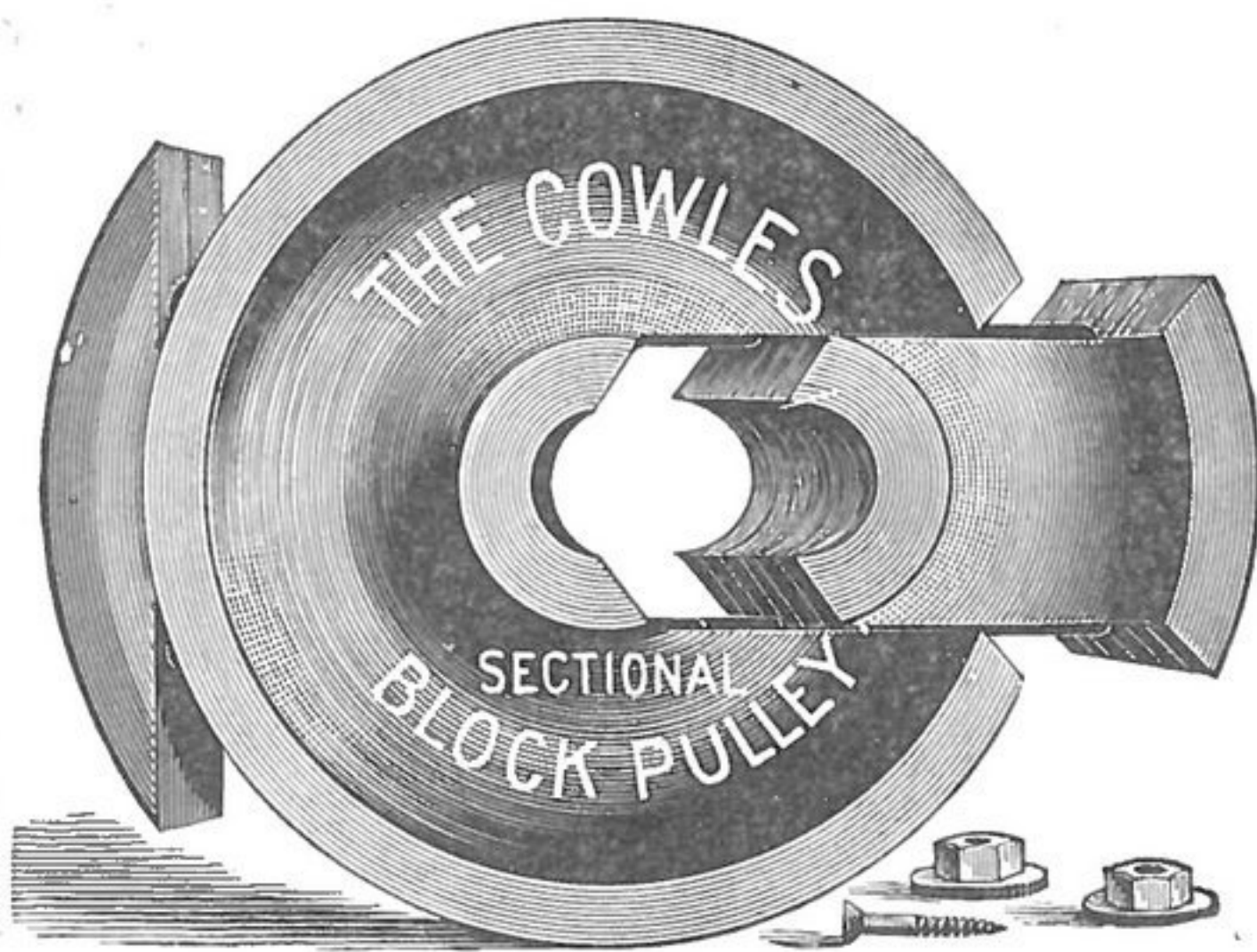
Web made of several layers glued together with grain crossing, and faced up on both sides. Iron flanges securely bolted to web. Rim put on after web has been trued up. Web and rim turned on inside and face, making perfect running pulley. Rim supported entire circumference. Positive self-gripping device for securing pulley to shafting, which is self-centering, and can not slip with wear.



A wooden rim pulley transmits from 30 to 50 per cent more power with same belt than an iron one.

Two-thirds lighter than iron, bearings will wear longer and the expense for lubricant will be less.

Having solid web, there is no air resistance. The "Reliable" can be placed on shaft or position changed in one-fourth the time required with any other pulley.



EDWARD GERMAIN, SOLE MANUFACTURER, SAGINAW, MICH., U.S. A.



PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY. OFFICES: { Corner Pearl and Seneca Streets,
Over Bank of Attica.
McFAUL & NOLAN, - - - PROPRIETORS.
THOMAS MC FAUL. JAMES NOLAN.

SUBSCRIPTION.

In the United States and Canada, postage prepaid, \$1.50 Per Year, in advance; remit by Postal Order, Registered Letter, or New York Exchange. Currency in un-registered letter at sender's risk.

To all Foreign Countries embraced in the General Postal Union, \$2.25 Per Year, in advance.

Subscribers can have the mailing address of their paper changed as often as they desire. Send both old and new addresses. Those who fail to receive their papers promptly will please notify at once.

ADVERTISING.

Rates for ordinary advertising made known on application.

Advertisements of Mills for Sale or to Rent; Partners, Help or Situation Wanted, or of a similar character One cent per word each insertion, or where four consecutive insertions are ordered at once, the charge will be Three cents per word. No advertisement taken for less than 25 cents. Cash must accompany all orders for advertisements of this class.

Orders for new advertisements should reach this office on Friday morning to insure immediate insertion. Changes for current advertisements should be sent so as to reach this office on Saturday morning.

EDITOR'S ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Correspondence is invited from millers and millwrights on any subject pertaining to any branch of milling or the grain and flour trade.

Correspondents must give their full name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

This paper has no connection with a millfurnishing house and aims to represent the trade without prejudice, fear or favor.

Address all communications

THE MILLING WORLD, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Entered at the Post Office, at Buffalo, N. Y., as mail matter of second-class.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

Advertisements under this head, 25 cents each insertion for 25 words, and 1 cent for each additional word. Cash with order. Four consecutive insertions will be given for the price of three.

SITUATION WANTED.

Head miller with over 20 years experience want to make a change this spring. Address, A. MILLER, 67 Weaver Alley Buffalo, N. Y. 4t

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of Mills for Sale or Rent, Partners Wanted, Machines for Sale or Exchange, etc., etc., cost 1 cent per word, for one insertion, or 3 cents per word for four insertions. No order taken for less than 25 cents for one insertion, or 50 cents for four insertions. Cash must accompany the order. When replies are ordered sent care of this office 10 cents must be added to pay postage.

FOR SALE

Water-power grist and feed mill for sale, at wharf and railroad, near New York. Established business, \$4,000. J. W. ATWATER, 150 Broadway, New York. 1720

VALUABLE ENGLISH PATENTS FOR SALE.

THE COCHRANE ONE BELT DRIVE.

The patents for England issued to the late W. F. Cochrane for improvements in roller mills. Address, J. V. TEETZEL, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada. 1316

FOR RENT.

Clinton Mills, at Black Rock, Buffalo, for rent on reasonable terms, recently repaired and put in good order. Apply to CHAS. DANIELS, over 311 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y. 6tf

FOR SALE.

One of the best paying 65-barrel roller mills in Nebraska. Nearly new, and in a locality producing a big surplus of excellent wheat. Address, A. C. PUTNAM, Chadren, Neb. 1114

PARTNER WANTED.

A man with capital to take an interest in a new 50-bbl. Roller, Flour and Feed mill. First class water-power. Everything entirely new and in first class running order. A practical miller preferred. For further particulars address BILLINGS, RED-HEAD & CO, Avoca, Steuben County N. Y. 1215

FOR SALE.

A five run stone mill, with five water-wheels. Building 40x54, with five floors. A never-failing water power on Flint River, about 200 feet from R. R. track. Property worth \$15,000. Will sell for less than half that amount. For particulars call on or address RODGERS BROS, Genesee Village, Genesee Co., Mich. 1013.

MILL MACHINERY FOR SALE.

One No. 0 Standard Combined Separator, Smutter and Brush Machine; new, best make.
One 20-Inch Under-Runner Portable Mill, French Buhr Stone, capacity 10 to 12 bushels per hour; new, best make.
One 14-Inch Vertical Feed Mill; best make, new, a bargain.
One No. 6 Dustless Separator; new, a bargain.
One No. 1 Full Rigged Combined Dustless Separator; new, a bargain.
Four Corn Cob Crushers, right or left hand, driven from above or below, best make; capacity 40 to 60 bushels per hour.
Three No. 1 Corn Shellers, capacity 200 to 300 bushels per hour; new.
One No. 2 Purifier. New. Best make. A bargain.
One 20-Inch Portable Mill.
One 18-Inch Double Gear Portable Mill.
For particulars address, FRANK SMITH, care of THE MILLING WORLD, Buffalo, N. Y. 5tf

FOR SALE, EITHER ONE CHEAP.

A circular saw planing and feed mill, 90 acres of good land, two houses, one cost \$1200, best water power in county. 42 H. P. Turbine wheels. Three miles east of Ashtabula, O.

OR.

Short systm full roller mill, capacity 2½ barrels of flour per hour, three grades. Buck wheat rig with Cranson shucker. Feed stone, &c. 40 H. P. Erie engine; locomotive boiler, all nearly new, on Main street, Ashtabula, O., two minutes walk from Post Office. Big retail trade. For particulars enquire of L. B. HOWARD, Ashtabula, Ohio. Box 488. 1016

ACCORDING to the present outlook the wheat crop of the United States for 1890 will be about 430,000,000 bushels, against 491,000,000 bushels in 1889. Very favorable weather from now until harvest would make a decided increase in the output, while, of course, the spring wheat may fall far below the indicated output should the conditions go bad or frost in July fall on the wheat at a critical point. The prophets are busy, but meteorological conditions and insect pests do not govern themselves according to the wishes or utterance of the crop prophets. The prophet who, at this early day, makes the statement that "the wheat crop is assured," is a very cheap specimen of the genus quack.

THE Minneapolis "Yahoo," evidently fearing that it will have less backing from the English syndicate owners of the Minneapolis mills than it has enjoyed from the American owners, on whom it has fawned, toadied and lickspittled so long, takes an atrabilious view of the situation. It says: "Henceforth the development of Minneapolis as a milling city may mean, not the healthy expending of individual effort, but the dropsical overgrowth of a mammoth institution, listed on the London Stock Exchange, the profits of which will go very largely into foreign coffers." This view is a very dreadful one, and the English syndicatists are evidently not going to receive the support of the "dropsical Yahoo." Probably they do not want it. Hincillæ lacrimæ of the "Yahoo." With no one to fawn on, no one to toady to, for a consideration, the lot of the "Yahoo" would be a sad one, indeed.

THAT essentially and exceedingly stupid journal, the "United States Miller and Milling Engineer," of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, apparently unconscious of its own ludicrous worthlessness, takes occasion to say, in an editorial article in its June issue: "We regret to note that our British milling exchanges are not as good, generally speaking, as formerly. We look through them carefully, but during late months we find little of sufficient interest, on this side of the water at least, to warrant reproduction." Any intelligent person, who sees the two British milling journals, the London "Miller" and the London "Millers' Gazette," and who is at all familiar with Editor Cawker's comical, bungled, witless, pointless and wholly senseless journal, must smile at Editor Cawker's stupid gall in making such a criticism and inviting comparisons. The London journals named publish in a single month more valuable matter for practical flour-makers than Editor Cawker's journal publishes in a whole decade. The series of admirable and valuable articles on milling, from the pen of Mr. J. Murray Case, which appeared in the London "Millers' Gazette" recently, were surely "of sufficient interest, on this side of the water at least, to warrant reproduction," and they were reproduced. They are still current in German, French and Austro-Hungarian milling journals. So the trouble seems to be, not in the articles printed in our British cotemporaries, but in the defective judgment of Editor Cawker, who evidently does not know a good thing when he sees it. Certainly he is indirectly attacking Mr. Case and other contributors to the British journals without reason. But that, of course, is his way. Judging from the contents of his paper, it would appear that about the last thing any one would care for would be a compliment from Editor Cawker. But to take him seriously is a manifestly absurd proceeding. He publishes the most valueless journal in the whole field, and withal the most uniquely and grotesquely stupid. It is sufficiently soporific to cure the most acute case of insomnia ever known. It publishes neither milling news nor milling technics, and it is one dull mess of drivel and slabber. Yet it criticizes better journals! O Cawker!!

THE MILLERS' NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

The fourteenth annual convention of the Millers' National Association was held in Minneapolis last week. The session began on Tuesday, June 17, at 11.30 a. m., in Harmonia Hall, with a good attendance of millers, mill-furnishers, guests and journalists. The opening of the session was enlivened by music. President F. L. Greenleaf, of Minneapolis, in his address, reviewed the work of the association for the past year, stating that the membership of the body is larger now than at any former time, that the organization had succeeded in getting the objectionable features eliminated from the McKinley tariff bill, and in having jute and bolting-cloth placed on the free list. On the bill-of-lading question the time has arrived for positive action by the millers. Mr. Greenleaf insisted that "every miller in this country should be interested in increasing the export of flour, no matter how small his mill, if he never has nor ever expects to export a barrel." He urged the adoption of a new constitution for association, saying that "the large attendance shows that a majority of the millers of the country realize the importance of an organization and the large amount of good that can be done."

After the president's address a committee on credentials, consisting of Messrs. E. H. Macgill, Frank Barry and S. H. Seamans, was appointed. After a short recess the minutes of the last annual meeting were adopted without reading. The report of the executive committee was presented by Chairman A. R. James. The report shows that there are now represented in the association 1,412 units or mills turning out 141,241 barrels of flour each 24 hours. In 1879 the total capacity represented was 140,000 barrels. At that date the membership numbered 744, and in 1883 it had diminished to less than 300. From 1883 to 1888 affairs were not in a particularly flourishing condition. At the national convention at Buffalo, in 1888, a great reduction in cash was reported. One year ago the representation was 1,200 units, or 120,000 barrels daily. During the past year associations in five states, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Nebraska and Michigan, have endorsed the plan and constitution of the National Association and joined the same. But three states have not sent delegates, South Dakota, Iowa and Kansas. Owing to the low state of the treasury the executive committee at its meeting on Monday decided to levy an assessment of \$2 per unit. But once before has an assessment been levied, seven years ago, and it was then \$10 per unit. During the year the affairs of the association have been economically conducted, but \$3,700 having been expended for salary of the secretary, expenses of the executive committee and other expenses. The employment of a secretary by the executive committee one year ago has proven to be a judicious and very satisfactory measure. The committee held three meetings during the year.

Chairman James read the report of Secretary Frank Barry, who was ill. It was a brief synopsis of the year's work. Treasurer S. H. Seamans' report for the year showed as follows:

Balance on hand June 1.....	\$2,574.15
Membership dues—	
Illinois	\$1,129.33
Kentucky	15.00
Minnesota	140.00
Pennsylvania.....	30.00
Ohio	70.00
Wisconsin	70.00
South Dakota.....	20.00
North Dakota.....	10.00
West Virginia.....	10.00
New Jersey.....	10.00
Michigan	80.00
Nebraska	25.00
Total receipts.....	\$4,183.48
Expenditures.....	3,769.76
Balance on hand.....	413.72

The afternoon session was devoted to the bill-of-lading question, on which the discussion was general. It was stated that it takes a longer time to ship a train-load of flour to Europe than it takes to sow, harvest and grind the grain.

The committee on exports made a verbal report. All the steamship companies had answered the committee's letters by saying that they are not interested in the matter, and when the railroads were appealed to, the answer was invariably that the New York Chamber of Commerce practically made the bills-of-lading for the country, and the railroads were satisfied with them. Chairman A. C. Loring asked for further time for the committee. Joseph Wilson, of Wilson & Buell, Glasgow, Scotland, representing the corn exchange there, explained the cause of delay in shipments and gave dates as to the time the railway or steamship companies or the two combined required in some cases for the shipment of grain from America to Europe. A. A. Freeman, of La Crosse, Wis., thought the best way to remedy the difficulty was to get a bill through Congress. Mr. Hahn, of London, England, said that the present system hurts legitimate trade, because, when the time came to bring forward, they couldn't buy because they couldn't get the grain in time. The bill-of-lading was simply a proof of shipment. If they couldn't get the shipment through in time, the business was injured. The chairman read the following letter:

LIVERPOOL, June 3, 1890.—To the president of the convention of the Millers' National Association of America: Sir: The importing flour trade of Liverpool is unfortunately not able to send a delegation to be present at your meeting this year, and this is the more to be regretted as I understand that the delay of flour in transit is to be well to the front. The urgency of a reform in this matter is daily becoming more apparent, and on behalf of the flour importers of this city I would impress on the convention the necessity of taking immediate steps to secure a proper bill-of-lading. The matter is one of vital importance to every miller in the States, for a good export trade means better home prices and more prosperity to every member of the fraternity; and unless the loss of time in transit can be curtailed, it is absolutely certain that your export trade, instead of increasing, will steadily decline. Some individual millers have made arrangements with the transport companies by which shipment is guaranteed by vessels sailing on stated dates from the seaboard, and what individual millers are able to arrange surely the Millers' Association will find an easy task, if only every member will stand by his fellows and so bring to bear the weight of the association. The European importer has long borne the burden of continual loss, but he has now practically made up his mind to be done with it, even at a sacrifice of considerable business, and it rests with the millers of the United States to put the export trade once more upon a sound commercial basis. There are two courses open, and the first is decidedly the better and more reasonable, and it is that every exporting miller should refuse to ship by any transport line which does not guarantee to deliver the flour to the steamer within a specified time. The second is that the miller himself should guarantee the time of shipment to the purchaser. It goes without saying that this would render the miller's business both very difficult and very risky, but unless a sensible bill-of-lading can be obtained the importers here will need to make such a stipulation in their own interests. The ship-owners on this side have been approached on the question and would probably agree to undertake the shipment of flour within a specified time from the date of delivery on their quays, but they say the bulk of the delay is caused by the railroads, over which they have no control whatever. If this be the case, your association would hardly need to do more than get a clause inserted in the bill-of-lading on behalf of the railroad guaranteeing delivery at the seaboard within a reasonable specified time. In closing I would point out to you that what the flour importers are now demanding is not at all unreasonable. Wheat and corn are constantly sold by parties in the Western States, to be shipped at the seaboard within 14 or 21 days, and what can be done with wheat and corn can surely be done with flour. I am, sir, yours respectfully, J. M. Reid, chairman of the flour committee of the Liverpool Corn Trade Association.

A similar letter was received from Indianapolis, setting forth the action of the recent Tri State Millers' Convention on the bill-of-lading question. Warm discussion followed, and resulted in the introduction and adoption of the following resolution:

Whereas: The present foreign bill of lading is regarded as a cut-throat document and its amendment is of the utmost importance for the benefit of the whole flour trade of this country, therefore, be it Resolved: That the executive committee of this association be empowered to co-operate in any way with any action of the millers doing an export business, toward correcting the present abuses in the foreign bill of lading, whether by means of money or other assistance.

Some members disliked to see the word "cut-throat" used, but it was left in. One Dakota miller, Mr. Gibbs, moved that all who were willing to guarantee a portion of their exports to any one company should rise, and that on Wednesday they should sign an agreement to that effect. The convention rose to a man and adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock on Wednesday. In the evening the millers and their wives

and daughters were entertained at the Harris Theater, which had been "bought" for the evening. The opera was "Olivette," and the guests were pleasantly entertained.

LOCAL COMMITTEES.

Following are the local committees chosen to attend to the matters of reception, finance, entertainments and arrangements:

Reception—J. S. Pillsbury, J. S. Bell, W. H. Hinkle, D. Morrison, Lewellyn Christian, F. R. Pettit and L. W. Campbell.

Finance—Chas. T. Martin, C. McC. Reeve, E. R. Barber, John Washburn and F. C. Pillsbury.

Entertainment—A. C. Loring, A. M. Bailey, E. Ziedler, H. B. Whitmore, F. E. Holmes and A. V. Martin.

Arrangements—F. L. Greenleaf, Chas. T. Martin and W. C. Edgar.

SESSION ON WEDNESDAY.

The convention did not assemble on Wednesday until 11:30 o'clock, and there were only a few present when President Greenleaf opened the meeting. The visitors, many of whom were accompanied by their families, were making a tour of the town and did not consider the convention of sufficient importance to keep them from the chief object of their visit to Minneapolis. After the opening Mr. Greenleaf read the following telegrams, which explain themselves:

ST. LOUIS, June 17.

We hope the Millers' National Association will not adjourn without passing strong resolutions on the bill now before the Senate in the matter of reduction of duty on burlap, endorsing the action of the House as a move in the right direction in the change from ad valorem to specific, but we want a still lower rate per pound, at least one-eighth of a cent, making the specific $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound.

E. O. STANARD.

CARLINVILLE, ILL., June 17.

Please see to-day James G. Blaine's suggestion for a free market for American breadstuffs to Latin American countries. It is full of meat for the millers. Hope the convention will see fit to put this important matter in good shape before Congress. It will open an immense market. Also look carefully after the lambs of the flock, Capt. Sparks, H. Baldwin and others. See that the irrepressible George Bain does not disturb the original package law. Kind greetings to all the brethren. Sorry can't be with you.

HENRY C. YAEGER.

BOSTON, June 17.

Washburn telegraphs that Aldrich assures him that only burlaps above 60 inches are changed. This leaves ours as passed by the House, so you had better not pass any resolutions asking for $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

J. M. BEMIS.

The executive committee reported the new constitution, which was adopted without a dissenting voice. The "four-barrel clause" goes with the rest, as the new document provides for representation upon the basis "of a unit of capacity, such unit being equal to 100 barrels per 24 hours when operating to full capacity." The administration of the affairs of the association is vested in its officers, a board of directors and an executive committee. Each State having a State millers' organization which is allied to the association, and embraces not less than 25 units of capacity, holding membership in good standing in the association, is entitled to one representative in the board of directors. The directors of the association shall be elected by their State association at their annual meetings. The board of directors meet upon the last day of each annual convention of the association and elect an executive committee of five from among their number. Seven directors shall constitute a quorum. The new constitution differs mainly from the old in the matter of a governing committee. The preamble states that "This association is formed for the purpose of promoting the welfare and prosperity of the millers of the United States; for mutual protection against patent litigation; for securing uniform action in all matters affecting the general good of the trade; for correcting the abuses which hamper it, and for encouraging and building up a common union for the common good."

Charles Silversen, of New Ulm, Minn., offered the following resolution, which was referred to the executive committee for a report on Thursday:

Resolved: That, in consideration of the millers of the United States having agreed to give a percentage of their export shipments to any such transportation companies that will give them prompt shipments and a bill-of-lading satisfactory to themselves and their foreign trade, regardless of extra expense incurred; *Therefore,* The flour importers of Great Britain and Holland be requested to assist us in this project by purchasing their flour only from such firms as will stand by this agreement.

EXCURSION TO MINNETONKA

The excursion to Minnetonka was a success. The party, numbering from 600 to 700, including all the visitors and their families and a number of Minneapolitans, left for the lake at one o'clock. The afternoon was passed pleasantly in a trip on the lake on the steamer "City of St. Louis." At 6 p. m. the party returned to Minneapolis.

A SLIM EVENING SESSION.

The evening session was a fiasco almost as dismal as the Milwaukee fiasco last year. At 8:30, the time set for opening the session, there were only a few members present and the opening was deferred until 40 to 50 strayed in. A handsome floral flour-sack, done in rosebuds, apple blossoms, roses and geraniums, was on the platform and attracted more attention than the convention itself. It was sent by a St. Louis sack-making house. While waiting for the crowd that never came, those who were present gathered about President Greenleaf and engaged in an animated discussion on a variety of subjects, ranging from the Butterworth bill and free coinage to options and elevator charges. Many of the millers were in favor of the passage of the Butterworth bill, while others were not. Mr. Greenleaf said he favored it as a miller, because it would make wheat cheaper, and that is what benefited the business most, but on the other hand the farmer would appear to be the sufferer. Mr. Fusz spoke very earnestly about the unsatisfactory results the options in wheat had upon the trade, and expressed it as his opinion that the only way to suppress the illegitimate trading would be to make every buyer pay a tax of $\frac{1}{2}$ cent on every bushel of wheat bought, or else advance margins in every transaction of the sort, and at every step. Mr. Fusz thought this would have the effect of breaking corners and at the same time preventing the continual influence which some dealers acquire by way of handling thousands of bushels with only a few dollars invested. As 10 o'clock approached and no more members appeared, the president called the convention to order, and on motion the meeting was adjourned to 9 o'clock on Thursday morning.

THURSDAY MORNING SESSION.

The session was late in opening and slimly attended. Messrs A. C. Loring, J. M. Turner, W. B. Coombs, Louis Fusz and H. F. Sanderson were appointed a committee on nomination of officers. Governor Pillsbury was called on for a report on the Paris convention of last year. As he was in Germany during the convention, he had no report to offer. A communication from Winchester, Va., asked the association to urge Congress to appropriate \$10,000,000 for the purpose of paying 50 cents a barrel bounty on wheat flour exported, until 20,000,000 barrels shall have been exported. The communication provoked smiles and was tabled. Mr. Sparks presented the following report of the committee on uniform weights and measures:

Your committee, appointed at our last annual meeting, on weights and measures, would respectfully report that we find different laws in the various States for the regulation of weights and measures; especially is this the case in regard to flour when sold in sacks. The old standard of 196 pounds for a barrel of flour is maintained by all; but when divided, as is usual, to be sold in sacks, we have the Missouri law that makes the division as follows, 98, 48 and 24 pounds, while the laws of Illinois make 98 pounds as a half barrel, 49 pounds as a quarter and $24\frac{1}{2}$ pounds as an eighth barrel, and the same difference will be found in other States, while some of the States have no law upon the subject at all. Thus it is plain, with confusion of this kind, on a subject of so much importance, especially to millers, we must look to some higher power for a general law that shall regulate these weights for all the States, and we find this power vested in Congress, by the constitution itself, which says, Congress shall have power to regulate weights and measures. Therefore your committee would offer the following resolution: *Resolved,* That it is the duty of Congress, at an early day, to pass a uniform law regulating the weights and measures of the various products of the United States of America, and especially do we urge that a law shall be passed that shall regulate the divisible part of a barrel of flour, now so largely sold in sacks, both in this and foreign countries. *Resolved,* That each member of this convention be requested to write to his representative in Congress, urging the passage of such a law at as early a date as possible.

After spirited discussion by Messrs. Smith, Macgill, Sparks, Freeman and others, and a vain attempt to amend this resolution, it was adopted unanimously. The Butterworth

bill to prohibit option dealing in produce was discussed. The following resolution was introduced by Mr. Kreider, of Jacksonville:

Resolved, That the millers of the United States in convention assembled this 19th day of June, 1890, most cordially endorse the bill introduced by Hon. Benjamin Butterworth, of Ohio, for the prevention of gambling in wheat and other products of the American farmers. *Resolved*, That our members of Congress be and are hereby earnestly requested to support the bill, believing, as we do, that its passage and enforcement will be the harbinger of better times to the millers of this country. When relieved from the caprice of the dealers in wind wheat on the so called board of trade he can purchase his wheat at its real value, that value being governed by the law of supply and demand. *Resolved*, That the secretary of this Association be instructed to forward copies of these resolutions to Hon. Benjamin Butterworth.

The discussion that followed was lively. Mr. Sparks, of Alton, denounced gambling in grain severely. Secretary Stone, of the Chicago Board of Trade, was present, but the convention would not permit him to speak on the gambling question. President Greenleaf, Mr. Macgill, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Warwick and others favored the resolution, and it was adopted, only one member, George Urban, of Buffalo, voting "no." Mr. Cole, of Illinois, introduced the following resolution, which passed without debate:

Resolved, That the Millers' National Association, in convention assembled, strongly recommend the Senate to confirm the bill passed by the House and reported by the Senate finance committee in the matter of revision of duty on burlaps, changing the method of collecting such duty from the ad valorem system to the specific, and also to make as low a rate for such specific duty as possible, not exceeding 1½ cents per pound for all widths less than 60 inches.

Insurance was next discussed, and Mr. Coombs of Coldwater, Mich., presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this association, in convention assembled, that the action of some of our millers' mutual insurance companies in taking outside business, such as planing mills, stove factories, hotels, etc., is opposed to the interests of the millers and also opposed to the best interests of the insurance companies themselves; therefore, be it *Resolved*, That millers shall as far as possible give their business to companies who confine their risks to flour-mills alone.

This resolution was discussed by Mr. Cole, of Illinois, Mr. Coombs, Mr. Seamans, Mr. Sparks and others, and adopted by a vote of 40 to 20. Reciprocity in trade between the United States and foreign countries was discussed next. Mr. Imbs, of St. Louis, presented the following resolution:

Whereas: The flour trade of the United States with the South American States and the West India Islands is seriously hampered on account of the present existing duties, and *Whereas*: Spain is now exacting a duty of \$4.20 per barrel on flour from the United States to Cuba, and has recently enacted a law whereby the duty is increased, beginning July 1, 1890, to \$5.00 per barrel thus barring the possibility of any trade in our flour in Cuba, and *Whereas*: Our National Congress is now considering the propriety of abrogating the duty on South American and Cuban sugar, and *Whereas*: The condition as now existing is unjust to the United States, and will become more aggravated when the changes now pending go into effect, therefore be it *Resolved*: That we, the Millers' National Association now assembled in convention at Minneapolis, again solicit Congress and the honorable Secretary of State to urge such acts of reciprocity as justice to our commerce demands, and if not conceded we recommend such measures to be adopted as may be regarded most effective in the interest of American industry and commerce, and further, That we earnestly solicit each individual miller and the respective State associations to present this matter to the notice of their respective Senators or Congressmen, and further be it *Resolved*: That a committee of three be appointed to take this matter in charge, and that the Secretary of this Association be delegated to co-operate with this committee, and, if deemed essential by said committee, to repair to Washington in order to promote the object as expressed in these resolutions.

This was adopted, and a committee consisting of Messrs. Imbs, of St. Louis, Freeman, of La Crosse, and Macgill, of Baltimore, was appointed to take the matter in charge.

MR. SEAMANS SURPRISED.

Treasurer Seamans was surprised by President Greenleaf, who presented him a silver tea-set of six pieces, saying: "It is with great regret that we have learned of your intention of retiring from the work of the Association. We know, however, that we will always have the benefit of your valuable counsel, and we are confident that this silver will tarnish before your untiring efforts and faithful service in this Association will be forgotten, and on the pages of its records no name will glow in brighter colors than that of S. H. Seamans, of Milwaukee." Mr. Seamans replied briefly.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

The committee on nominations reported as follows: For president, A. R. James, Buffalo; for first vice-president, Wm. Sanderson, Milwaukee; for second vice-president, Henry Halliday, Cairo, Ill.; for treasurer, S. H. Seamans, Milwaukee. Mr. Espenschied moved that the secretary be instructed to cast the ballot of the convention for the officers named. This was carried unanimously and Mr. Sanderson was appointed a committee to escort Mr. James to the chair. Mr. James having taken his seat said: "It is with no little diffidence, gentlemen of the convention, that I stand before you. As I gaze into those upturned faces and realize what an intelligent body of business men compose this convention, I am somewhat surprised that your choice should have fallen upon me. I feel the importance of the honorable position of president of the Millers' National Association, but it would be presumptuous in me to assume that this great honor was intended for me alone. I recognize in your choice consideration for the eastern membership of our Association, and in behalf of that membership and for myself I sincerely thank you for that honor. I accept the position with no little hesitation. Alone I am not equal to carrying out the work that is to be performed, but I ask your advice and hearty co-operation, and with them the Millers' National Association working as a unit can accomplish great good for its members. To do this requires unanimity on the part of its members and on the part of its officers, who are your servants to do your bidding, and the members even more than the officers are responsible for the success of the Association. For the incoming officers I bespeak your hearty support, and I thank you for the distinguished honor you have conferred upon me."

The convention tendered a vote of thanks to the retiring president, and also the millers of Minneapolis, and the convention adjourned until 2:30 p. m.

THE FINAL SESSION.

The attendance at the afternoon session was very small. The subject of output was briefly discussed. President James was in the chair. Mr. A. A. Freeman, of La Crosse, Wis., presented the following resolution:

Whereas, There is in this country an immense over-production of flour and a consequent pressing necessity for a reasonable curtailment of output by united action, therefore be it *Resolved* by the Millers' National Association that the executive committee be authorized to take action in the matter by way of signature-contents to limit production to the extent of one-fourth, or one-third, for the crop year beginning Sept 1, 1890, nothing to be binding unless the largest firms or corporations join in the agreement, and it is not to become operative until not less than 80 per cent. of the capacity of merchant mills represented by members of the Association shall have signed. *Resolved*, Further, the basis of curtailing production shall be a shutting down of each mill of not less than one-half the time suggested during the first half of the crop year, or the whole of said period of shut-down to be during the first half, same to be at the option of the proprietor. Heavy bonds to be given in all cases for a faithful performance of agreement.

Mr. Freeman said that the Hungarian millers had achieved a great success in curtailing production. One mill had broken the contract and was subjected to a fine of several thousand dollars. No man who is in favor of such an agreement would object to signing bonds. But about this matter unless something was done, "to use a vulgar expression," said he, "we'll all go to hell in a handbasket." Over-production is as bad as competition. They could specify some one mill to be shut down, if necessary. He believed the statement that the mills of the country could grind all the wheat in the country in 90 days without exporting a bushel of wheat. A reduction of 33½ per cent. in the amount milled would be a benefit to the millers and the country.

The resolution was adopted and sent to the executive committee, and the convention adjourned sine die.

MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS.

Immediately after the adjournment the board of directors, so called in the new constitution, assembled at the West Hotel and went into executive session, where they considered several patent matters of a secret nature and then proceeded to organize by electing A. C. Loring, of Minneapolis, chairman. They then selected an executive committee of

five from their own number, consisting of A. C. Loring, chairman, Minneapolis; C. B. Cole, Chester, Ill.; Geo. Urban, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. B. Knickerbocker, Albion, Mich.; Wm. Sanderson, Milwaukee. This committee re-elected Frank Barry secretary for the ensuing year. The following committees were then chosen: On transportation, Geo. Urban, Buffalo, N. Y.; on export business, Wm. Sanderson, Milwaukee; on domestic trade, W. B. Knickerbocker, Albion, Mich.; on patent litigation, C. B. Cole, of Chester, Ill. The committee then adjourned until the next quarterly meeting, at which time the location of the next annual meeting will be decided upon. Previous to adjournment the following interesting telegram had been submitted to the directors by J. F. Imbs, of St. Louis, from Hon. James G. Blaine, Secretary of State. It was in reference to reciprocal trade relations, and in reply to a telegram of inquiry sent him by the committee appointed at the morning session of the convention. It is as follows:

WASHINGTON, June 10.

J. F. Imbs, West Hotel, Minneapolis:

We have no official advice at State Department of the 80 cents additional duty on flour in Cuba. If levied it will make the duty \$5.31 per barrel, evidently intended by Spain to be prohibitory. The whole subject is within the power and wisdom of Congress. It has been constantly said here for the past six months that the western farmers demand the unconditional repeal of the sugar duty. It is within the power of western farmers by encouraging a system of reciprocity to secure in exchange for the repeal of this duty the free admission of their breadstuffs and provisions into the markets of 40,000,000 of people, including Cuba. In my opinion this is the most profitable policy for the western farmers. Free sugar in the United States should be accompanied by free breadstuffs and provisions in Spanish America.

JAMES G. BLAINE.

THE CLOSING BANQUET.

About 500 guests were entertained at the banquet on Thursday evening in the West Hotel. There were flowers, music, toasts, speeches and general hilarity. The following is the

MENU.

Consomme of Chicken en tasse.
Soft Shell Crabs—sauce Tartare.
Fried Filet of Black Bass—sauce a la Matelotte Normandise.
Sliced Cucumbers. Pomme de Terre Parisienne.
Tenderloin of Beef—sauce Perigord Asparagus Tops.
New Potatoes with Cream.
Breast of Chickens a la Supreme.
Imperial Punch.
Broiled Quail on toast. Cressess. Current jelly.
Lettuce and Tomato Salad.
Roquefort and Stilton Cheese.
Assorted Cakes. Ice Cream a la Nesselrode.
Strawberries and Cream.
Fruits. Cafe.
Cigars.

Following is the toast-list, handled gracefully by ex-president Greenleaf:

1. Welcome by F. L. Greenleaf.
2. The Millers' National Association, the safeguard of the American Flour Maker. May its future history surpass its past achievements. Ex-President Bain.
3. The Export Trade—May the efforts being made by the miller and his friends across the water to increase and foster it be crowned with success. James Wilson, of Glasgow.

4. Buffalo.—Tapping our grain fields and stealing our thunder, she is our worst competitor and yet our strongest ally. A. R. James.
5. Boston.—The hub of the Eastern market.
6. The Ex-Millers—they will increase with the advent of the English syndicates; response by a gentleman who has striven to learn by experience whether it is better to be or not to be a miller. Mr. C. McC. Reeve.
7. Philadelphia.—The city of brotherly love; she manages to eat up a good deal of our flour, therefore is she called blessed. Mr. C. S. Woolman.
8. The mill-furnishing trade. Mr. Howland, of Buffalo.
9. New York City—Our Metropolis. May her produce exchange experience a change of heart and help us obtain a new bill-of-lading. Mr. D. T. Wade.
10. Dakota.—The home of the blizzard and the cradle of our No. 1 hard. Mr. Stokes.
11. Illinois.—The home of some of our distinguished fellow-members who will respond to this toast. Mr. D. R. Sparks.
12. Duluth.—The Zenith City of the unsalted sea, may she grow as great as are the hopes of her real estate men. Col. Graves.
13. Ohio—Mr. Barnett.
14. Pennsylvania.—James Bosler.

REPORTS from many quarters indicate that the buhr is by no means out of the field. In many new mills of the roller class the buhr is a part of the grinding equipment. The number of mixed outfits is increasing constantly, even in established mills, and the handlers of buhrs are doing a large business. It is well. The efficiency and value of the buhr in reducing middlings have never been disputed seriously. With mills equipped so as to secure the very best and most desirable service of both rolls and buhrs, American flour-makers will be in the strongest position possible.

Give us this day our daily bread,
And this likewise we ax;
Be it with butter thickly spread,
And free, O Lord, from tax.
New York "Produce Exchange Reporter."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BOLTING CLOTH.

Do not order your cloth until you have conferred with us. It will pay you, both in point of quality and price. We are prepared with special facilities for this work. Write us before you order.

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MEMBERS OF THE "NATIONAL."

Following is a full list of the members composing the Millers' National Association, as published in Minneapolis:

MILLERS.

Canada—M. McLaughlin, of McLaughlin & Moore, Royal Dominion Mill, 325 barrels, Toronto.

Holland, Europe—Jos. Koechlin, representing Nicola Koechlin & Co., merchant millers, The Hague.

North Dakota—W. C. Leistikow, 225 barrels, Grafton; W. J. Doheny and M. J. Lyons, proprietors of the Grand Forks Roller Mill, 200 barrels, Grand Forks; W. F. Honey, Park River Roller Mill, Park River; J. M. Turner, manager Mandan Roller mill, 275 barrels, Mandan; L. B. Gibbs, of Gibbs & Edwards, Mayville; G. H. McPherson, Minto; Arthur Miller, secretary Sheyenne Roller Mill, Valley City; D. B. Shotwell, of the Fargo Roller Mill, 400 barrels, Fargo; J. W. Hughes, of the Cavalier Roller Mill, Cavalier.

South Dakota—J. P. Laurson, of the Howard City Mill, Howard; Thos. A. Baker, manager Webster Roller Mill Company, Webster; J. D. Wood, secretary and treasurer Monmouth Merchant Mill, 125 barrels, Mitchell; E. M. Lewis, manager Groton Roller Mill Company, Groton; W. H. Stokes and Frank Stokes, of Stokes Bros., 300 barrels, Watertown; J. A. Pettigrew, manager St. Olaf Roller Mill, Sioux Falls; C. H. Smith, of the Madison Roller Mill, Madison; E. Shraudenbach, secretary and manager Frederick Mill Co., 150 bbls., Frederick; C. A. Lum, secretary Aberdeen Mill Co., 200 bbls., Aberdeen; J. C. Bryan, of Bryan & Wheaton, Plankinton.

Indiana—J. H. Hodapp, corn miller, Seymour; James Wellington, Schalk & Co., Anderson; Wm. G. Clark, head miller Hoosier State Mills, 500 barrels, Indianapolis; J. E. Loughrey and C. Loughrey, Monticello Mills, 300 barrels, Monticello; L. H. Blanton, of Blanton, Watson & Co., 350 barrels, Indianapolis; M. S. Blish, of Blish Milling Company, 300 barrels, Seymour; B. Fralick, of Blackmore & Co., Vincennes; J. L. Knauss, of the Heilman Roller Flouring Mill, Evansville; M. B. McBeeley, Marion; Jesse Arnold, North Manchester; Wm. Hagen, 100 barrels, Delphi; Geo. Brose, 250 barrels, A. W. Iglehart, of Iglehart Bros., J. W. Larney, of the Haubstadt Milling Company, and L. T. Iglehart, of the Melrose Milling Company, 500 barrels, Evansville; G. W. Catt, Bloomfield; W. T. Thompson, Jas. E. Thompson, J. M. Cobb and M. Duckworth, Edinburg; Jacob Lemme, Haubstadt; Nelson Bradley, Indianapolis.

Iowa—A. Bernatz, A. Bernatz & Bro., Decorah; M. N. Dayton, president Cedar Falls Mill Company, 200 barrels, Cedar Falls; C. H. Hood, of the Davenport Company, 1,200 barrels, Davenport; John Lonmer, Cedar Falls; E. M. Brady, Brady & Harker, Sanborn; Theo. T. Roosevelt, of the Knickerbocker Roller Mill, Ackley; W. A. Eastman, of the Greenwood Roller Mill, 100 barrels, Nashua; J. C. Scofield, Charles City; J. J. Wilson, Algona; Geo. Wall, Staceyville.

Illinois—F. N. Graue, York Mill, Fullersburg; Geo. A. Osmund, head miller Richmond Roller Mill, Richmond; John Bird, Bird & Richardson, 250 barrels, Warren; S. W. Currier, president Elevator Milling Company, 450 barrels, Springfield; D. W. Camp, Toledo; Reuben Wilkinson, of Price & Wilkinson, 200 barrels, Taylorville; A. Stubbs, of A. Stubbs & Son, Delavan; D. R. Sparks, president of the Sparks Milling Company, 750 barrels, Alton; J. W. Price, of Price & Wilkinson, 200 barrels; Taylorville; T. O. Russell, 125 barrels, Pana; Henry C. Yaeger, president, and Henry C. Yaeger, jr., secretary of the Yaeger Flour Mill Company, 700 barrels, Carlinville; H. L. Halliday, of Halliday Bros., 650 barrels, Cairo; J. K. Lang, of Beach & Lang, 100 barrels, Litchfield; Chas. Valier, of the Valier-Spies Milling Company, 300 barrels, Marine; John J. Taylor, of Taylor Bros. & Co., 1,200 barrels, Quincy; P. Berger, of the Fairview Mill, Fairview; John Schultz, of the Home Roller Mill, 200 barrels, Beardstown; D. S. Shellabarger, president Shellabarger Mill and Elevator Company, 800 barrels, Decatur; G. C. Kreider, Jacksonville.

Kansas—B. Warkentin, president Newton Milling and Elevator Company, 230 barrels, Newton; J. M. and A. D. Cain, 700 barrels, Atchison; John Kelley, president and treasurer Kelley & Lysle Milling Company, 500 barrels; L. M. Cretors and J. F. Tauber, of Model Mill, 200 barrels, Leavenworth; H. C. Brinkman, Kansas City Milling Co., Kansas City.

Kentucky—J. N. Miles, Miles & Son, 400 barrels, Frankfort; Geo. T. Hunter, of the Old Gold Mill, 150 barrels, Maysville.

Minnesota—Jos. E. Sauterre, Weizel & Sauterre, Wadena; John A. Cole, Rochester City Mills, 225 barrels, Rochester; E. E. Ellsworth and E. A. Townley, Riverside Milling Co., 400 barrels, Little Falls; Geo. E. Francisco, Blue Earth City Roller Mill, Blue Earth City; R. M. Todd, president Albert Lea Mill and Elevator Co., 300 barrels, Albert Lea; C. F. Johnson, Marshall Roller Mill, 200 barrels, Marshall; John H. Allen, president Fergus Flour Mill, 295 barrels, Fergus Falls; C. T. Buchanan and J. C. Buchanan, Shakopee Mill Co., 200 barrels, Shakopee; M. F. Bowen, Minneapolis; Edwin Clark, 300 barrels, Melrose; Fred Claydon, Perham; Dr. G. H. Crary, Red Wing; A. B. Doughty, president Lake City Flouring Mill Co., Lake City; Chas. Espenscheid, 700 barrels, Hastings; E. A. Everett, Augenbaugh & Co., 200 barrels, Waseca; H. C. Waite, St. Cloud; James Fall, Cargill & Fall, 500 barrels, Houston; H. P. Gill, 400 barrels, Duluth; H. M. Hastings, of Hastings & Diment, 200 barrels, Owatonna; W. J. Jennison, Jennison Bros. & Co., 750 barrels, Janesville; J. Quirk, Waterville; Chas. Silverson, of the Eagle Roller Mill Company, 600 barrels, New Ulm; F. R. Smith, of Doran & Smith, 200 barrels, Le Sueur; Kingsland Smith, manager St. Paul Roller Mill Company, St. Paul; J. B. Schmid, of the Springfield Roller Mill, Springfield; I. H. Pinney, of W. W. Pinney & Sons, 350 barrels, Granite Falls; Dr. Geo. E. Putney, of Royalton Milling Company, 300 barrels, Royalton;

H. S. Noble, secretary and treasurer Little Falls Roller Mill Company, 350 barrels, Little Falls; Geo. Tileston, of Geo. Tileston & Co., 800 barrels, St. Cloud; A. L. Sackett, of the St. Peter Roller Mill, 275 barrels, St. Peter; L. C. Porter and A. Porter, of the L. C. Porter Milling Company, 1,500 barrels, Winona; A. Campbell, of W. Davis & Co., 125 barrels, Pickwick; J. G. Eikel, of the Chaska Flouring Mill, 125 barrels, Chaska; B. Gerlach, secretary La Grange Mill, 650 barrels, Red Wing; H. E. Brooks, superintendent Winona Mill Company, 2,500 barrels, Winona; E. G. Pahl, Empire Mill Company, 350 barrels, New Ulm; C. W. Bonniwell, Howard Lake Roller Flouring Mill, 100 barrels, Howard Lake; F. W. & J. H. Johnson, Cokato Roller Mill, Cokato; W. A. Scott, Imperial Mill, 2,000 barrels, Duluth; P. Bendixon, Sleepy Eye Roller Mill Company, 250 barrels, Sleepy Eye; Geo. R. Smith, manager La Grange mill, 650 barrels, and J. C. Baker, head miller same, Red Wing; J. S. Lord, Elysian Roller Mill, Elysian; Thos. Hillyer, Buffalo; C. W. Jennison, manager Appleton Mill Company, 125 barrels, Appleton; J. H. Wiggins, of Williams Bros. & Co., 100 barrels, Willmar; Geo. G. S. Campbell, Alexandria; C. H. Westerman, of E. L. Welch & Co., Henderson; F. L. Watters, of R. D. Hubbard & Co., Mankato; Wm. Silverson, manager Swan Lake Mill Company, 300 barrels, Nicollet; Alex. S. Campbell, of Campbell Brothers, Austin.

Michigan—C. B. Chatfield, of C. B. Chatfield & Co., Bay City; Frank W. Ward, Battle Creek Mills, 250 barrels, Battle Creek; William A. Combs, 750 barrels, Coldwater; F. Thoman, of F. Thoman & Bro., 200 barrels, Lansing; M. A. Reynolds, representing the Stanton Milling Company, 100 barrels, secretary of the Michigan Millers' Association, Stanton; O. F. Clarke, of the Flushing Roller Mill, 125 barrels, Flushing; R. W. Jenks, secretary and treasurer J. Jenks & Co., 300 barrels, Sand Beach; J. M. McDonald, of the Bay City Mill, 200 barrels, Bay City; W. E. Darrah, of the City Roller Mill, 125 barrels, Big Rapids; James E. Newman, of Newman & Rice, 150 barrels, Portland; David Scott, proprietor of the Model Roller Mill, 200 barrels, Detroit; William N. Rowe, manager of the Valley City Milling Company, 375 barrels, Grand Rapids; G. A. Vogt, of the Star Roller Mill, 300 barrels, Grand Rapids; Frank H. Preston, head miller Battle Creek Mill, 200 barrels, Battle Creek.

Missouri—R. M. Davis, secretary R. T. Davis Mills Co., 800 barrels, St. Joseph; Frank Hill, Cowgill & Hill, 500 barrels, Carthage; O. M. Harrison, of Glasgow Milling Co., 300 barrels, Glasgow; E. O. Stanard, president E. O. Stanard Milling Co., 900 barrels, St. Louis; S. M. Carter, Geo. H. Carter and W. T. Perkins, of Carter, Shephard & Co., 400 barrels, Hannibal; Louis Schaaf, superintendent St. Mary's Mill, St. Mary's; W. H. Pindell, of the Magnolia Roller Mill, 500 barrels, Hannibal. W. M. Daily, head miller Star Roller Mill, Trenton; Geo. Bain, St. Louis; Wm. Buie, of the St. Louis Victoria Flour Mills, St. Louis; Louis Fusz, president Regina Flour Mfg. Co., 1,200 barrels, St. Louis; Theo. Sessinghaus Mill Co., 400 barrels, St. Louis.

Nebraska—F. S. Johnson, of F. S. Johnson & Co., 300 barrels, Milford; J. W. Viereg, of Martin & Viereg, Central City; F. S. Johnson, of Johnson & Co., Milford.

New York—H. W. Davis, of J. C. Davis & Co., 600 barrels, Rochester; Geo. Urban, 400 barrels, Buffalo; Geo. Wilson, of Jas. Wilson & Co., 400 barrels, Rochester; Henry Grigg, superintendent of Central Milling Company, 2,000 barrels, Niagara Falls, and A. R. James, treasurer same; A. M. Hull, Ithaca; H. S. Jewell, of the Jewell Milling Company, 1,500 barrels, Brooklyn; John Smith, superintendent of the Schoelkopf & Matthews Mill Company, 300 barrels, Buffalo; H. F. Shuttleworth, of the Banner Mill Company, 600 barrels, Buffalo; Jacob Amos, Empire State Mills, 800 barrels, Syracuse; Henry D. Stone, Irving Roller Mills, Rochester; C. E. Angle, treasurer and manager, and Mr. Stephenson, head miller of the Moseley & Motley Milling Company, 600 barrels, Rochester; Henry L. Newman, of E. J. Newman & Co., 300 barrels, Akron; Alex. Ferguson, of Ferguson & Lewis, 250 barrels, Rochester; Geo. C. Keeler, head miller Fall Creek Mill, Ithaca; W. C. McDonald, of the Tonawanda Roller Mills, 350 barrels, Tonawanda.

Ohio—Robert Colton, Colton Bros., 350 barrels, Bellefontaine; T. A. Taylor, manager the Northwestern Elevator and Mill Company, 750 barrels, Toledo; W. K. L. Warwick, Sipco Valley Mill, 250 barrels, Massillon; Homer Baldwin, 400 barrels, Youngstown; W. A. Barnet, Warden & Barnet, 200 barrels, Springfield; Huntington Brown, secretary and treasurer the Hicks-Brown Company, 500 barrels, Mansfield; L. B. Boyd, of J. M. Boyd & Co., 200 barrels, Hillsborough; Capt. D. L. Cockley, president Shelby Mill Company, 800 barrels, Shelby; O. K. Griffith, secretary and treasurer Orrville Milling Company, 400 barrels, Orrville; John Jacobs, president of the Hicks-Brown Company, Mansfield; M. D. Harter, of the Isaac Harter Company, 1,000 barrels, and A. A. Mennel, superintendent of same, Fostoria; G. W. Myers, of Myers & McKenzie, Lima; Ferdinand Schumacher, president of the F. Schumacher Mill Company, 1,500 barrels, Akron; Wm. A. Palmer, of Allen & Co., 300 barrels, Akron; John R. Wilhelm, of A. Wilhelm & Son, 240,000 barrels, Defiance; D. W. Camp, of the Toledo Grain & Milling Company, 250 barrels, Toledo; W. A. Hardesty, of Hardesty Bros., 1,000 barrels, Columbus; Perry Turner, Lewisburg; Warren G. Jacobs, of the Hicks-Brown Company, Mansfield.

Pennsylvania—Nathan Sellers, secretary and treasurer Melburn Milling Company, 350 barrels, Philadelphia; W. Latimer Small, of P. A. & S. Small, limited, York, Pa.; James Bosler, of the Cheltenham Flour Mill, Ogontz; A. M. Marshal, of Marshall, Kennedy & Co., 1,100 barrels, Pittsburgh; James Newby, Harrisburg; A. N. Wolf, Allentown; S. C. McMaster, Pittsburgh; James F. Stanton, New Stanton; Wade Wilson, New Brighton; E. F. Wallace, Harrisburg; Brinton Walter, Christiana; Geo. K. Reed, Lancaster; J. M. Schlagenhaupt, Brookville.

Tennessee—W. T. Cartwright, of the Memphis Mill Company, 500 barrels, Memphis.

Washington—Geo. S. Palmer and Cyrus R. Burns, of the C. & C. Roller Mill, 225 barrels, Spokane Falls.

Wisconsin—Wm. Sanderson, president, and H. B. Sanderson, secretary and treasurer, E. Sanderson Milling Company, 2,000 barrels, Milwaukee; Frank Barry, secretary Millers' National Association, Milwaukee; Wm. Faist, of Faist, Kraus & Co., 1,500 barrels, Milwaukee; L. R. Hurd, manager of the Daisy Roller Mill, 1,500 barrels, Milwaukee; H. E. Knapp, of Knapp, Stout & Co., Menomonee; C. B. Salmon, manager Houston Milling Company, Beloit; S. H. Seamans, treasurer Millers' National Association; R. Nunnemacher, of Faist, Kraus & Co., Milwaukee; Julius Zahn, secretary and superintendent Gem Milling Company, 350 barrels, Milwaukee; E. J. Lachmann, of Krueger & Lachman, 125 barrels, Neenah; G. May, secretary and treasurer the Globe Milling Company, 850 barrels, Watertown; A. A. Freeman, president, and A. G. Moritz, general manager of A. A. Freeman & Co., 1,200 barrels, La Crosse; C. Burkhardt, of the Burkhardt Mill, 200 barrels, Burkhardt; H. E. Wambold, of S. K. Wambold & Son, 200 barrels, Appleton; Bernhard Stern, President of the Bernhard Stern Milling Co., 1,000 barrels, Milwaukee; Chas. Manegold, of C. Manegold & Son, 600 barrels, Milwaukee;

A. C. Zim, Milwaukee; Wm. V. Darwin, Durand; W. J. Virgin, of Johnson Bros. & Virgin, 300 barrels, Boardman; J. S. Dunham, of Dunham, Wells & Co., De Pere; John P. Dousman, 150 barrels, De Pere; Wm. Blodgett, of the Beloit City Mill, 100 barrels, Beloit; A. J. Buell, vice-president and J. R. Agnew, secretary and treasurer, Willow River Milling Co., Hudson.

FLOUR MEN.

Samuel Bell, jr., of Samuel Bell & Sons, Philadelphia; Chas. Dunwoody, Philadelphia; R. O. N. Ford, New York City; S. Lathrop, New York City; E. Neustadt, Neustadt & Co., New York City; W. H. Sawtelle, Eastern manager Winona Mill Company, Boston; H. J. Rothwell, of H. B. Goodwin & Co., Boston; Daniel T. Wade, Boston; R. Hammond, of Hosmer, Crampton & Hammond, Boston, Mass.; P. H. Hill, Washington, D. C.; J. M. Hamm, of J. J. & R. Walker & Co., London, Eng.; John F. Lennon, Providence, R. I.; H. Dolman & Smith, Englewood, Ill.; J. O. Frost, Boston; John Rhodes, jr., Pittsburgh; E. Donaldson, of Donaldson Bros., Milwaukee; R. T. Underhill, of Rowland & Co., New York City; Peter Lang & Co., New York City; Daniel E. Smith, of Annan, Burg & Smith, St. Louis; Josiah Brown, Quincy, Ill.; G. W. Gardiner, of J. J. Blackman & Co., New York City; S. Lindsay, jr., of Luebbbe Bros., Pittsburgh.

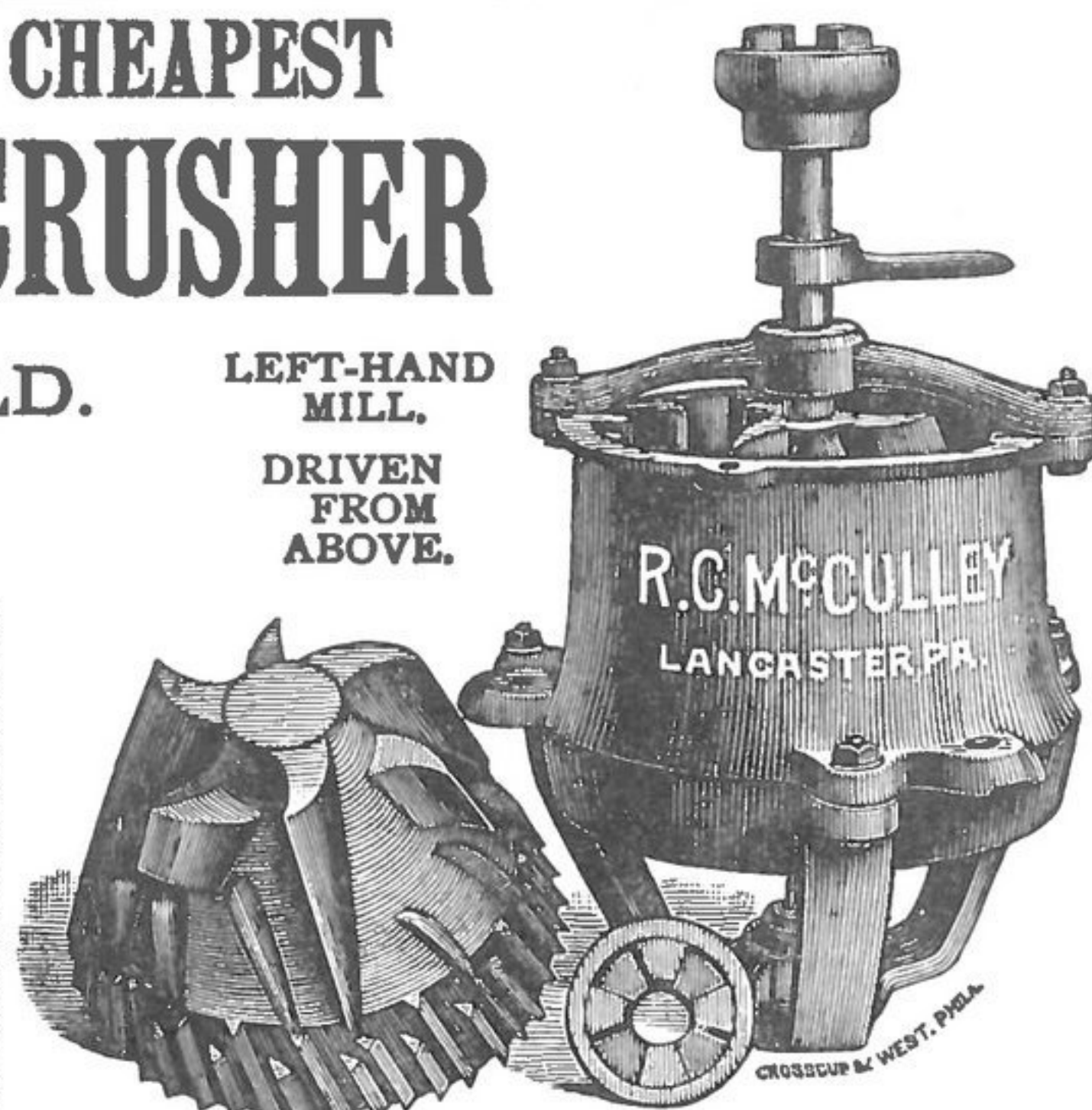
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST CORN AND COB CRUSHER

IN THE WORLD.

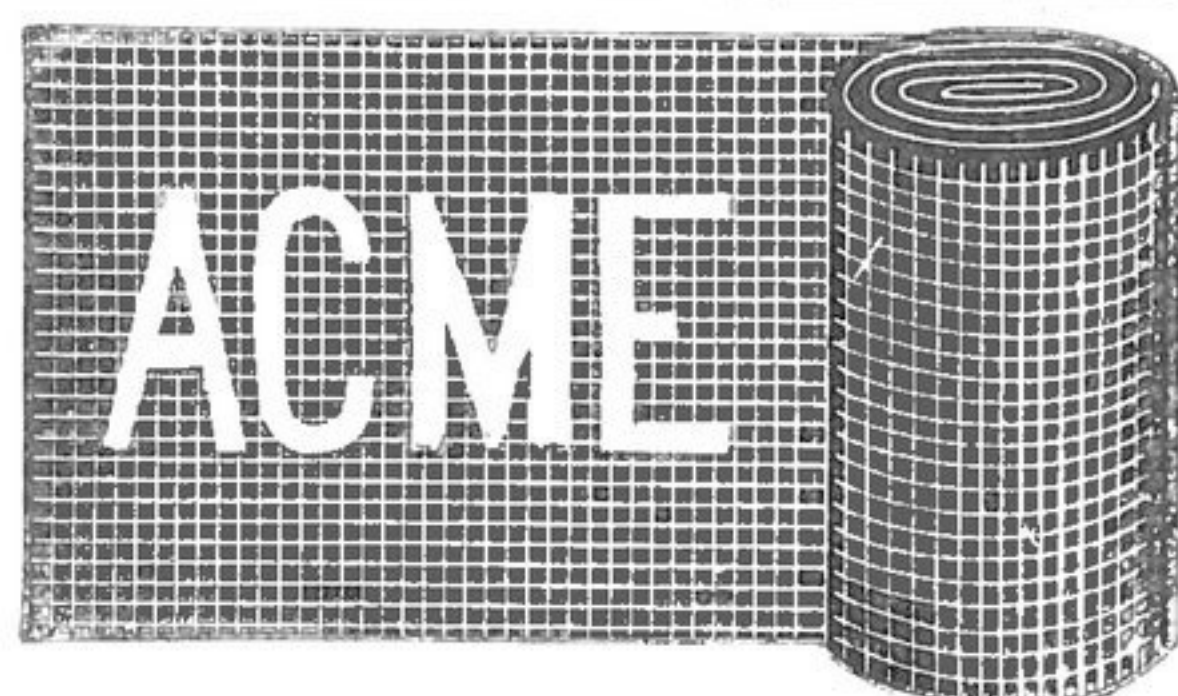
All wearing parts cast of a steel mixture. Notice difference in construction. Most area where most work is done, where all other crushers have least area where most work is done. Low priced machinery is not the cheapest, considering durability and efficiency. Sent on 30 days' trial when satisfactory reference is furnished.

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MILL.
DRIVEN
FROM
ABOVE.



R. C. McCULLEY, LANCASTER, PENN.



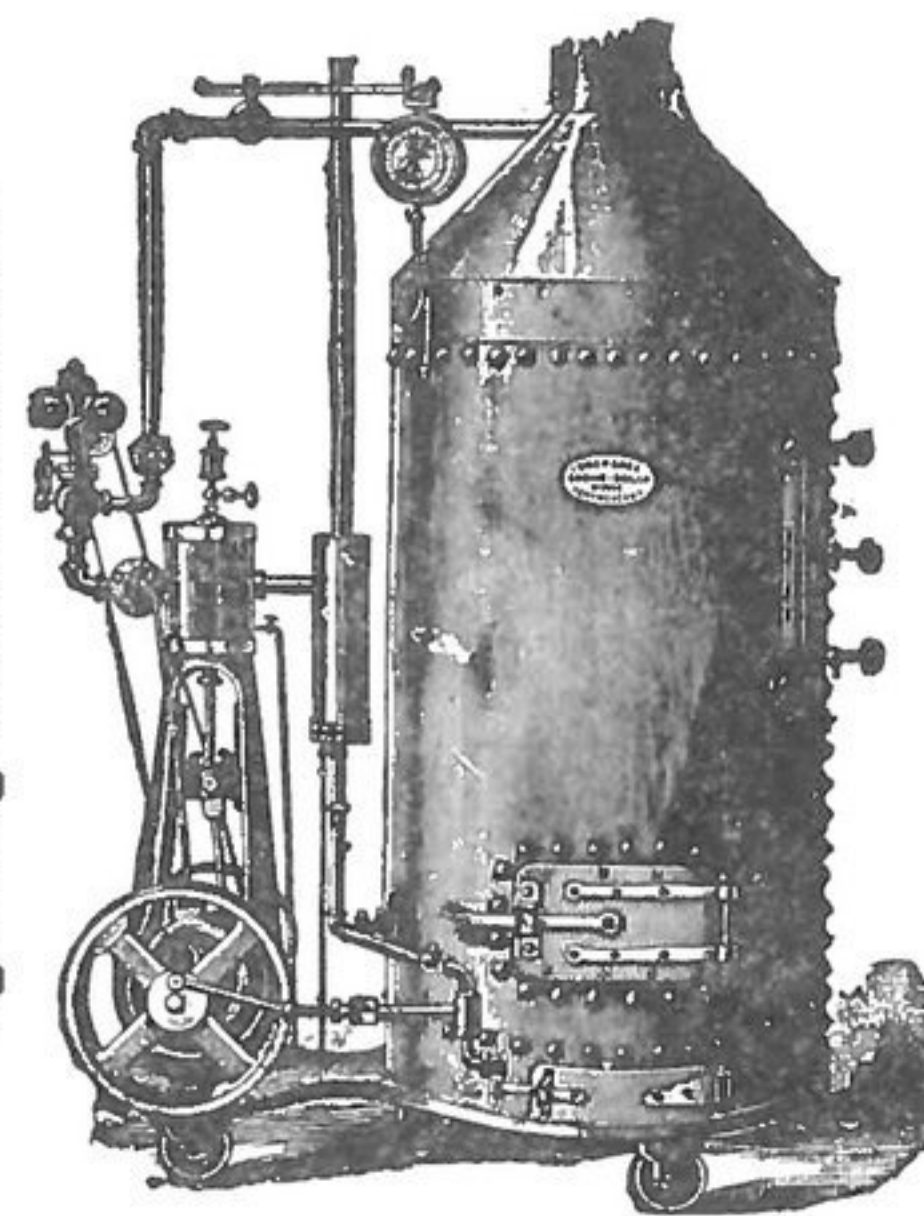
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The Best 6-Horse Power Semi-Portable Upright Engine and Boiler Made.

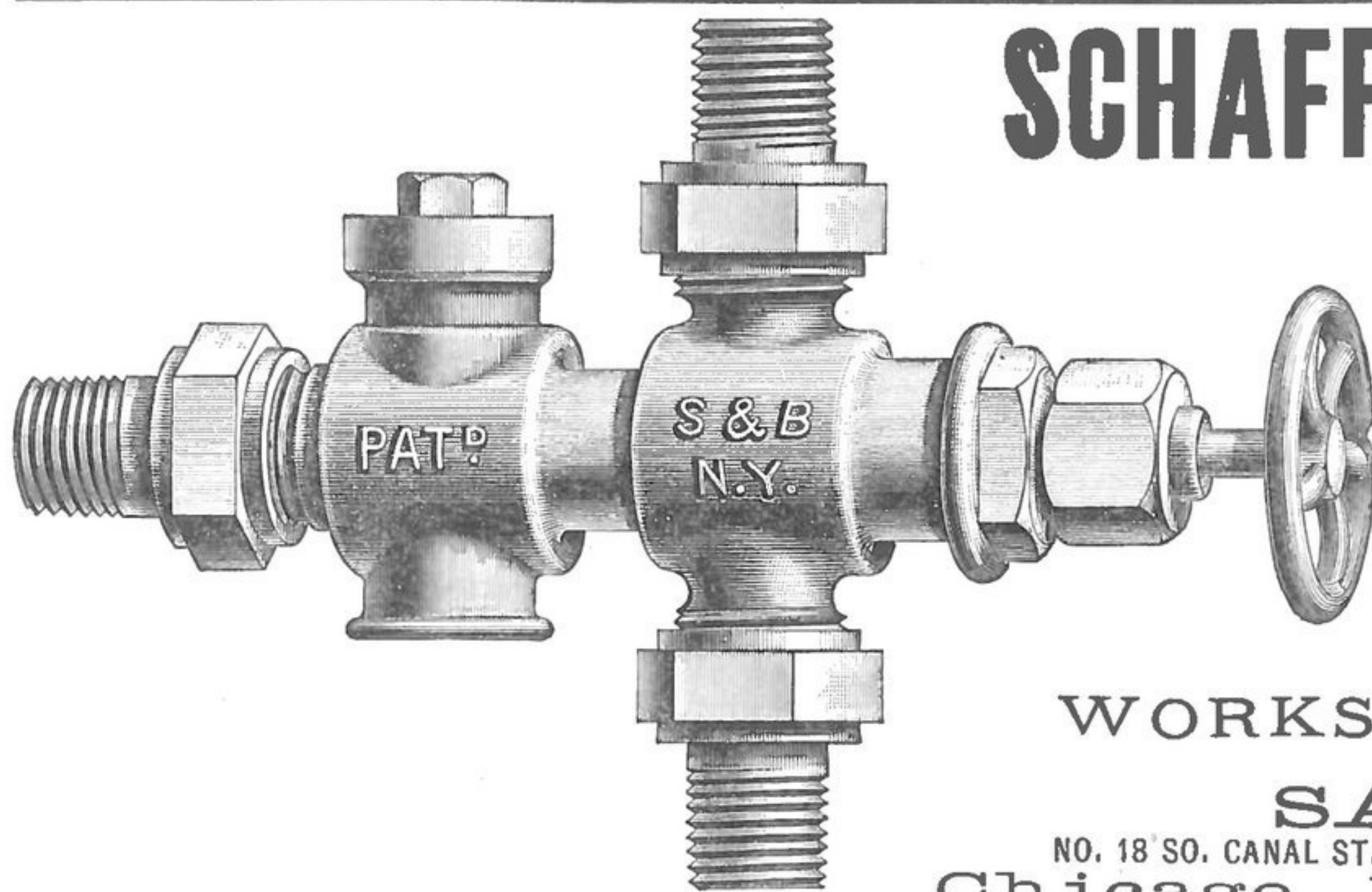


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Pressure Gauges for all Purposes

ENGINE COUNTERS AND REGISTERS.

**IMPROVED RESTARTING INJECTORS
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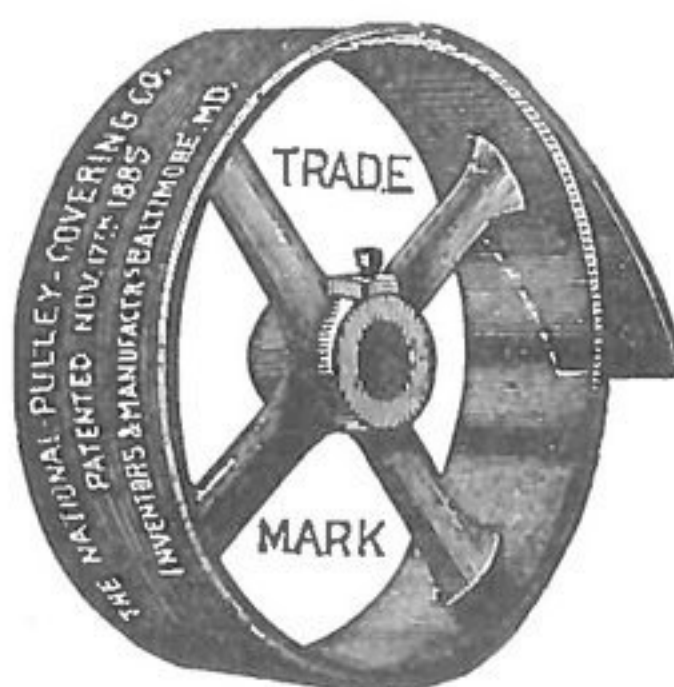
PYROMETER AND THERMOMETER, STEAM TRAPS, REDUCING VALVES, AND ENGINE AND BOILER APPLIANCES IN GENERAL.

WORKS AT BROOKLYN, N. Y.

SALESROOMS:

NO. 18 SO. CANAL ST.,
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NO. 40 JOHN STREET,
New York.



KEEP YOUR BELTS FROM SLIPPING

And Save Your Power by Using FRICTION COVERING for Pulleys. Agents Wanted. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Easily Applied. No Rivets. Effective.

NATIONAL PULLEY COVERING CO., BALTIMORE, MD.



S. P. Sherwood's mill, Calistoga, Cal., burned.
 Blank & Gottshall, Sunbury, Pa., enlarge mill.
 R. Parker's grist-mill, Mt. Olive, N. C., burned.
 F. G. Stritzinger, Morristown, Pa., enlarges mill.
 H. B. Groff, Fertility, Pa., builds a 50-barrel mill.
 Geo. Gramling, Johnstown, Pa., remodels to rolls.
 W. J. Jenkins, Franklin, N. C., builds a flour-mill.
 J. Haney, Snoddersville, Pa., builds a 40-barrel mill.
 B. G. Perkins, miller, Woodland, Cal., discontinued.
 H. G. Gabel, Boyertown, Pa., builds a 50-barrel mill.
 W. H. Fuhr, Vera Cruz, Pa., builds a 25-barrel mill.
 L. Miller, flour-mill, Brownstown, Ind., quit business.
 W. H. Power, French Camp, Miss., starts a grist-mill.
 S. Raesly, Portland, Pa., builds a 40-barrel roller mill.
 J. B. Hensley, Baird, Tex., wants grist-mill machinery.
 E. N. & H. N. Morse, grist-mill, Sheldon, Vt., dissolved.
 W. O. Russell, Wellsboro, Pa., builds 40-barrel roller mill.
 W. W. Pearce, Beeville, Tex., wants corn-mill machinery.
 McGee & Brammer, Rock Camp, O., build a 50-barrel mill.
 E. S. Murray, Lower Merion, Pa., builds a 50-barrel roller mill.
 D. H. Kistler, Sittler, Pa., builds a 25-barrel roller flouring-mill.
 The Wabasha Roller Flouring Mill Co. Wabasha, Minn., assigned.
 D. Kreider, Annville, Pa., remodels to rolls with 40-barrel capacity.
 Mussina, Heiser & Co., Cowan, Pa., are building a new flouring-mill.
 The Case Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ohio, have received the contract of J. J. B. Overholtzer, Bechtelsville, Pa., has started a new 30-barrel roller mill.
 Alexander & Houser, millers, Los Angeles, Cal., have assigned their lease.
 Davis & Christie, Rowlandville, Md., enlarge their mill and add 8 sets of rolls.
 Osborne & Son's Center Flouring Mills, Saginaw, Mich., burned; loss \$12,000.
 Goodlettsville, Tenn., men project a stock company to build a flour and grist-mill.
 Geo. W. Wilkins and Wm. Wait, Kinderhook, N. Y., will build a flouring-mill.
 The Roauoke Grocery & Milling Co., Roauoke, Va., will operate a flouring-mill.
 The Minnetonka Milling Co., Danville, Pa., remodel to rolls with 100-barrel capacity.
 Winslow & Southwick, flour-mill, Austin, Minn., are succeeded by Campbell Bros.
 The Frenchville Milling Co.'s flour-mill, Frenchville, Wis., was badly damaged by flood.
 W. B. Little & Bros., millers, McAlvey's Fort, Pa., failed for \$30,000, with nominal assets.
 W. M. Zollman, Lexington, Va., is remodeling his mill to rolls, with 40 barrels capacity.
 A. P. Dudley, Coleraine, Mass., will build a grist-mill on the old Mason dam-site at Halifax, Vt.
 Darby & Gruber, Williamsport, Md., increase the capacity of their mills to 125 barrels a day.
 M. W. Hearn, Seaford, Del., is putting in rolls furnished by The Case Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ohio.
 The City Mills Co., Columbus, Ga., W. L. Tillman president, will build a 500-barrel roller flouring-mill.
 S. L. Herrington, Wellsboro, Pa., has completed and is successfully and satisfactorily operating his new flour-mill.
 The two grain-elevators to be built by the Northern Central Railway Co., of Baltimore, Md., will cost \$500,000.

The Spencer Milling Co., Spencer, Ohio, are putting in 2 pairs of rolls furnished by The Case Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ohio.

The elevator at New Memphis, Ill., owned by the Crown Mills, of Belleville, Ill., burned; loss \$2,000; insurance \$1,200.

Cleveland Bros., Mobile, Ala., are putting in a Case meal aspirator and purifier, furnished by The Case Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ohio.

The Case Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ohio, have an order from F. H. Bloomfield, Jamestown, N. Y., for 4 pairs of rolls and other supplies.

The Danville Hominy & Mill Co., Danville, Ill., is putting in 1 additional pair of rolls, furnished by The Case Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ohio.

The Case Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ohio, have an order from Burton, McMillum & Taylor, Sinking Springs, Ohio, for rolls, scalpings and other supplies.

The Pioneer Mills Co., Sacramento, Cal., has placed an order with the Case Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ohio, for one meal aspirator and purifier for corn-meal.

C. Jones & Co., Larue, Pa., for a complete line of rolls, scalpings, flour-dressers, purifiers, centrifugal reels and other machines and supplies for a full roller mill on the Case short system.

Farnington, Ark., men have incorporated the Farmers' Alliance & Industrial Union Milling Co. of Washington County, capital stock \$5,500, to build a flouring-mill; machinery is wanted.

The Grampian Hills Milling Co., Grampian Hills, Pa., will make a change to rolls and have placed their order for 8 pairs of rolls, 4 scalping-reels, 5 flour-dressers, 1 centrifugal reel, purifier, bran-duster, cleaning machinery and all necessary supplies with The Case Mfg. Co., Columbus.

The National Pulley Covering Co., of Baltimore, Md., have recently received the following communication from Barth & Kester, Dushore, Pa., manufacturers of doors, sash and blinds, in regard to their Patent Friction Covering for pulleys: "Gentlemen: The pulley-covering we bought of you some time ago has far exceeded our expectations, as we were prejudiced against any pulley-covering, but after having given your covering a test of one year's constant use we are convinced that the National Pulley Covering adds one-fifth to the power of the belt."

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS.

Address F. Triffet, publisher, 408 Washington street, Boston, Mass., for copies of *Triffet's Monthly Galaxy of Music*. Single copies 10 cents. One year \$1. The June number contains music which, in sheet form is worth \$3 50, including fine vocal and instrumental compositions. This is the cheapest and best musical periodical published in the United States.

Good Housekeeping is a magazine admirably adapted to the wants of the household, containing as it does something for every member. The issue for June 21 has a very interesting paper on "Dressing the Hair," which will interest older readers as much as the young ladies, and the sterner sex as deeply as the weaker. The pages are sprinkled with exceptionally pleasing bits of verse, some of which possess a high degree of merit, while in the line of household economy and convenience there is a large variety, in addition to the usual departments. Clark W. Bryan & Co., publishers, Springfield, Mass.

CATARRH.

CATARRHAL DEAFNESS—HAY FEVER.
 A NEW HOME TREATMENT.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result of this discovery is that a simple remedy has been formulated whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness and hay fever are permanently cured in from one to three simple applications made at home by the patient once in two weeks.

N. B.—This treatment is not a snuff or an ointment; both have been discarded by reputable physicians as injurious. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent free on receipt of stamp to pay postage, by A. H. Dixon & Son, 337 and 339 West King street, Toronto, Canada.—*Christian Advocate*.

Sufferers from Catarrhal troubles should carefully read the above.



W.A. BINGHAM,
 MANUFACTURER OF
FLOUR SACKS.
 178 Duane Street,
 New York.



THE BEST ARE THE CHEAPEST.

THE PATRONAGE of the MILLING TRADE is MOST RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

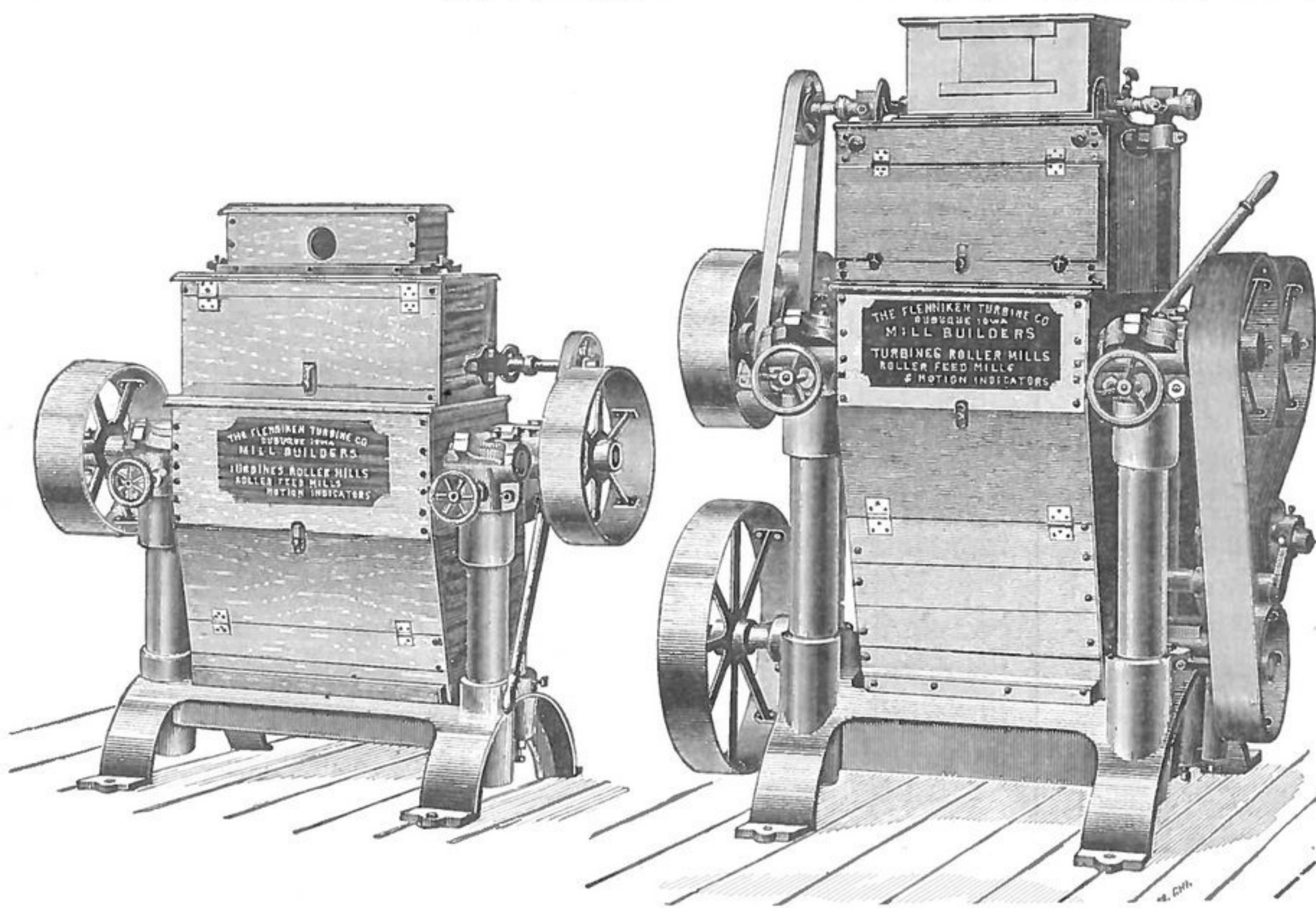
MILLERS' FLOUR SACKS A SPECIALTY.

ONE REDUCTION TO THE FRONT!

*Ye jolly millers, one and all,
Who granulate with burrs,*

A Moses has Come to Deliver You from Egypt. Cease Trying to Make Bricks without Straw. The Red Sea of Expense Has Been Divided.

The Wilderness of Reductions has Been Shortened. There is Manna in Abundance for Those Who Believe. Listen to the Glad Tidings of Great Joy!



ONE REDUCTION ON ROLLS IS A SUCCESS! Two years of experience in a dozen States, with all kinds of Wheat and diversified climates, has justified us in recommending its adoption in place of burrs in each and every case, whether for grinding Wheat, Rye or Buckwheat. We have perfected Roller Mills, Bolts and Scalpers peculiarly adapted to the wants of Small Mills, and all our machines *infringe no patents*, and no claims are made that they do.

Having consummated a bargain with **MR. O. C. RITTER**, the author and patentee of **One Reduction**, which gives us the *exclusive right* to construct mills under his patents, our patrons in the future will receive a license from Mr. Ritter.

SPECIALTIES!

{ Graham Roller Mills, Round Reels and Scalpers, Sectional Round Reels, Grain Separators, Motion Indicators. Before buying any of these machines send for our prices and descriptive circulars. }

SPECIALTIES!

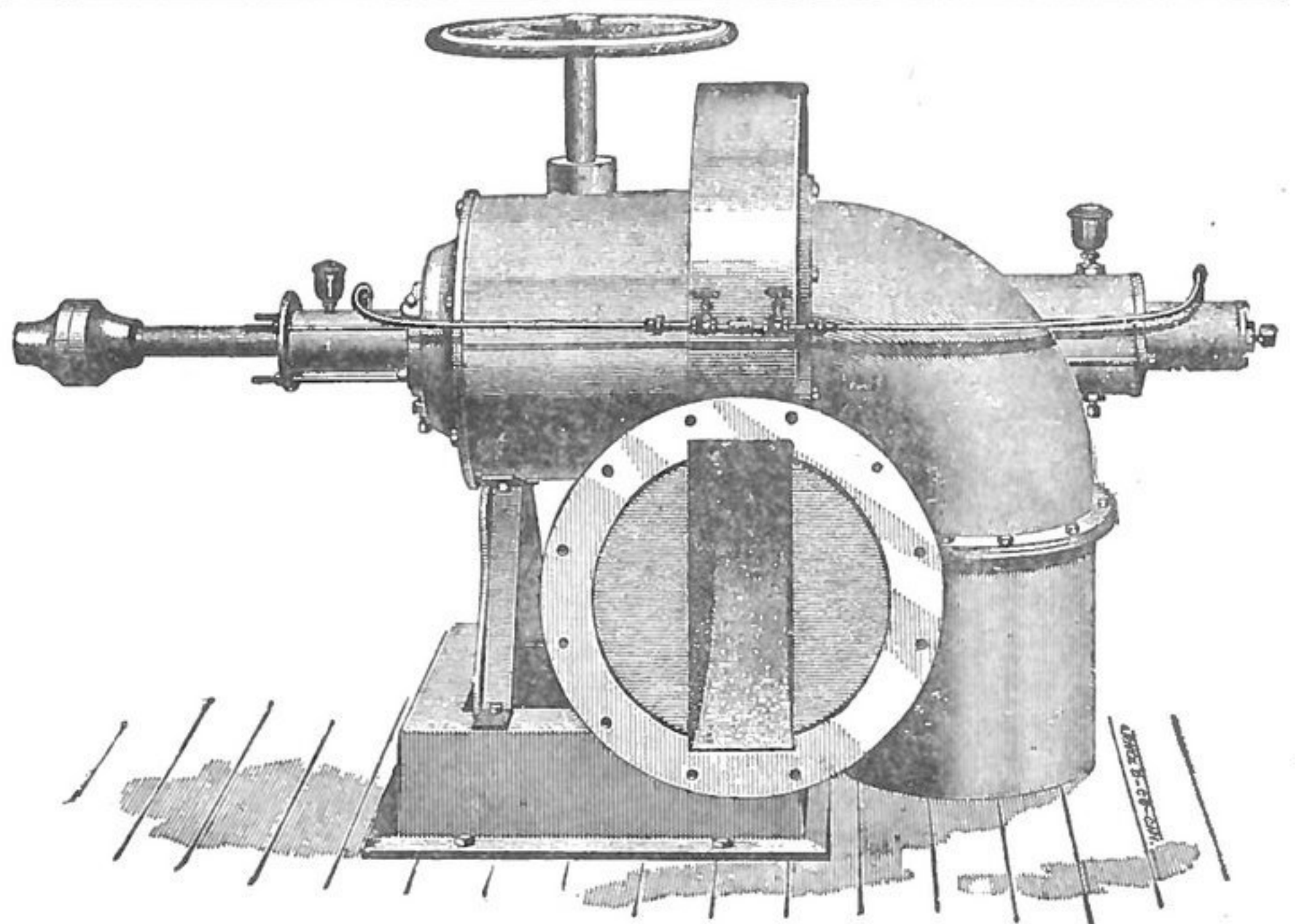
Second-Hand Machinery, and Bargains in Every Line.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE OF

The Best Turbines!

VERTICAL OR HORIZONTAL,
With or Without Iron Flumes,

—BUILT BY THE—



Flenniken Turbine Co.

DUBUQUE, - IOWA.

EUROPEAN ECHOES.

THE Austrian magnate, Prince Frantz Manndorf, has failed. He was engaged in wheat speculations in which he lost over a million florins, besides leaving liabilities of another million florins.

A PLAGUE of locusts is threatened in the entire Caucasus region. To combat the destructive insects it is estimated that about 150,000 workers will have to be engaged in the Governments of Tiflis, Elizabetpolsk and Bakinst, and this will involve an expense of no less than 2,300,000 rubles a month, besides the loss of crops and the cost of military detachments that will be required to keep such a large number of undisciplined laborers at their work.

SAYS a Russian correspondent of a Liverpool market journal: "From advices recently to hand it appears that our friends across the water have greatly exaggerated the views with regard to our future crop; this, no doubt, was done for purposes of speculation. However, the Americans have so often raised false alarms that the world has almost ceased to heed their outcry. The trick which they are playing is now too stale, and every one knows full well how to treat their clamoring, the tone of which they pitch higher or lower to suit themselves."

IN April, 1890, Great Britain imported 7,571,872 bushels of wheat; in April, 1889, the amount was 8,308,566 bushels. Of the quantity imported in April this year 730,000 bushels were from Atlantic ports, 2,090,000 bushels from Pacific ports, 420,000 bushels from India, 2,066,000 bushels from Russia and 1,262,000 bushels from other countries. In the four months ending April 1 Great Britain imported 24,193,000 bushels, against 29,142,000 bushels in the corresponding time a year ago. Atlantic ports of America in this time sent 2,696,000 bushels more this year than last, Pacific ports 1,323,000 bushels less, India 216,000 bushels less, Russia 2,816,000 bushels less, and other countries 1,620,000 bushels less.

THE Edinburgh "Scottish Leader," of May 7, gives a lengthy and enthusiastic account of the American Indian Corn exhibit at the Exposition in that city. Colonel Murphy, who has the exhibit in charge, is not only showing the Scotchmen the different varieties of corn produced in the United States and explaining to them the immensity of the crop and its remarkable cheapness, but he is teaching them its manifold uses in the production of starch, glucose, oil, whiskey and other things. "This is the first time," says the "Leader," "that the people of Scotland have been taught how to cook maize, and no doubt many after seeing and tasting the numerous excellent qualities of that form of food will wonder why they have so long been kept in ignorance of them." At the risk of having its patriotism impeached the "Leader" declares "that Indian corn bread is pleasant to the taste and lighter than oatmeal," and that "if people are once acquainted with the really wholesome and nutritious

food that can be made from this corn, it is thought that exportation may prevent the waste in America." Colonel Murphy has had printed fifty different ways of making appetizing and nutritious dishes from corn-meal. If he should prevail upon the people of Great Britain to learn how properly to prepare corn for the table all the rest would be easy.

DURING the last discussion on maize or corn taxation in the French Chamber of Deputies, M. Viger, an advocate of the prohibitive taxation, which the cable reports as having been voted, exclaimed in the heat of a speech: "The great argument against the proposed duty is that maize is the auxiliary of agriculture that it is used for feeding horses, poultry, and even for human alimentation!" Corn may succeed finally in holding on European tables the same useful place it is holding in America, but for the present corn is not used as an article of food in France, except in a few villages of the least prosperous French Departments. The people do not know how to cook corn except in the form of mush, which the peasants eat hot or cold. On the other hand, the division of the land into small parcels, each belonging to different proprietors, makes corn cultivation more expensive than on large American farms; and, moreover, cultivation of corn would not be so profitable to the French villagers as that of the vine, wheat and vegetables. American ladies of prohibitionist tendencies will not spill too many tears over the recently voted duty upon foreign corn imported into France, when told that the free introduction of the staple there was urged by maize distillers, who might have finally succeeded in replacing good cognac with bad French whiskey.

The Americans do not want any closer relations with us. We are not welcome to their market. They buy from us with the utmost reluctance, and it is their aim to stop buying the very moment they can do without our products. The United States market has all along been a market of convenience, and in the nature of things it could never have been reasonably expected that the Americans would go on buying agricultural products from us in increasing quantities.—*London, Ont., Canada, "Free Press."*

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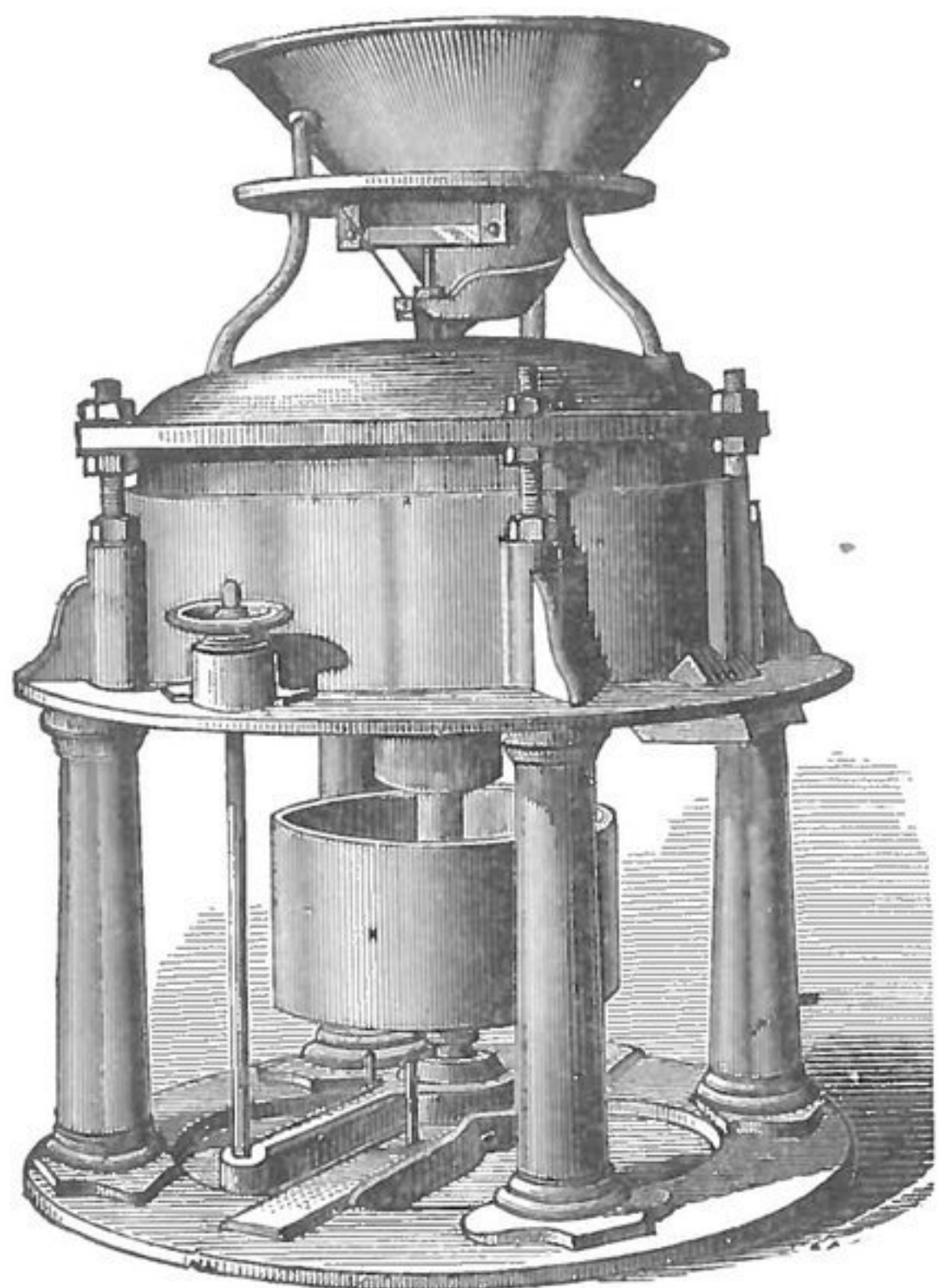


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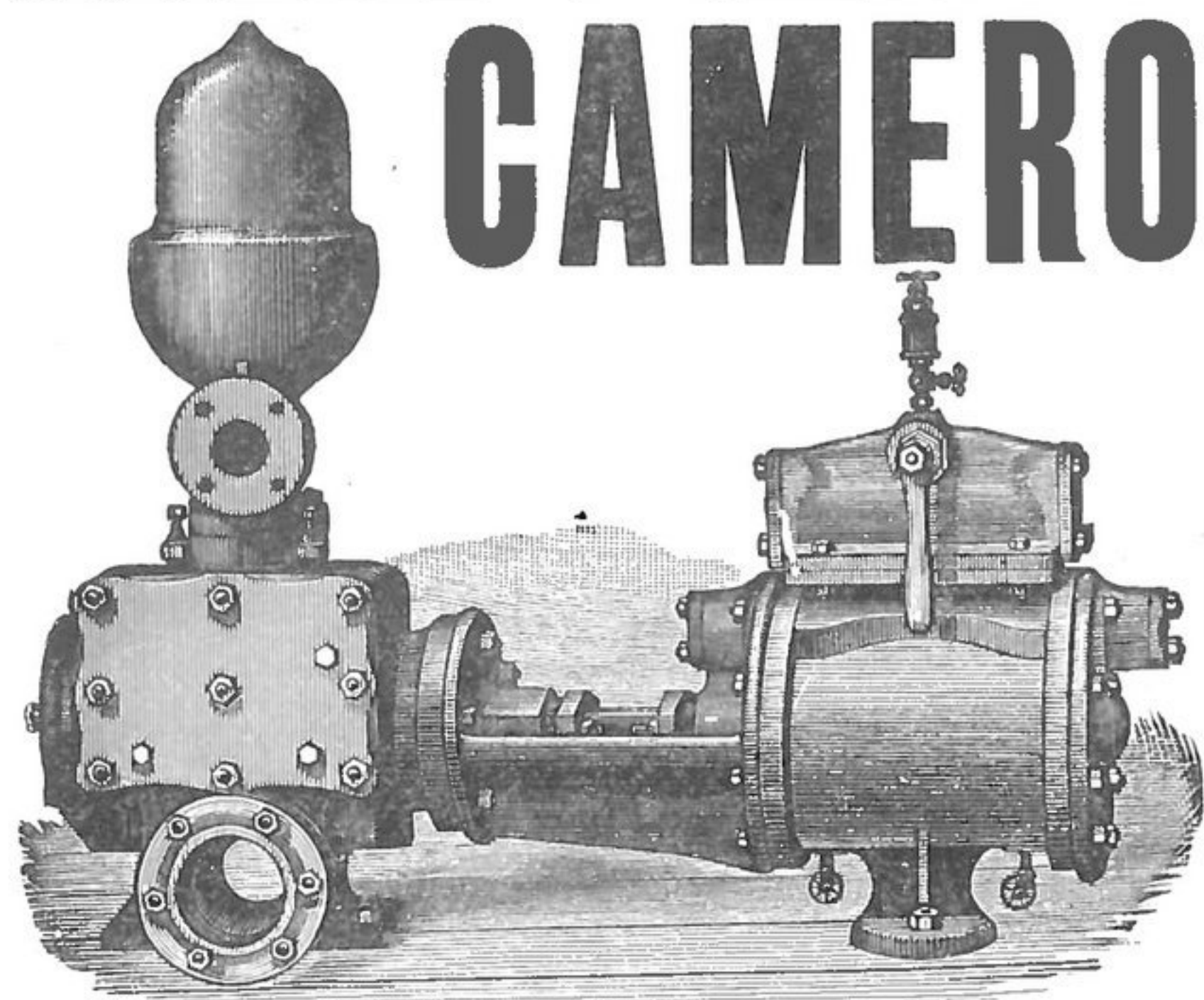
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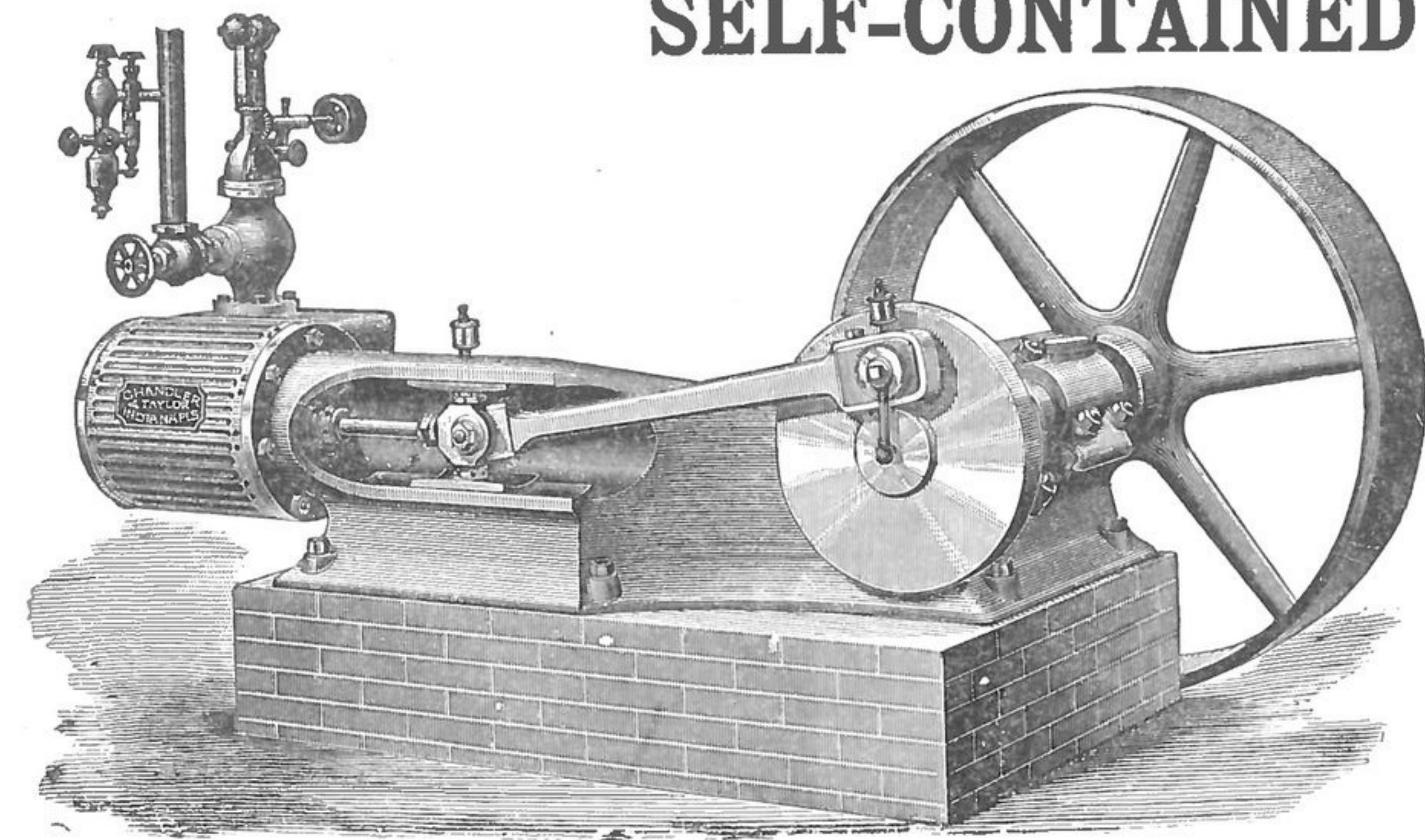
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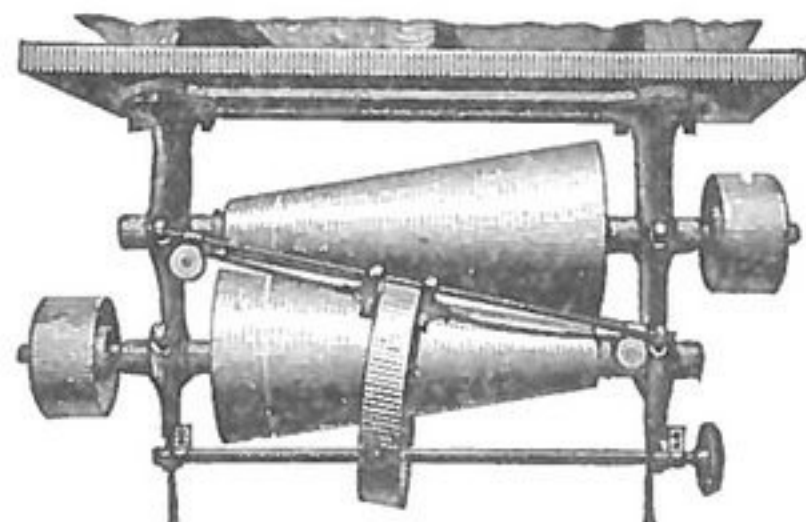
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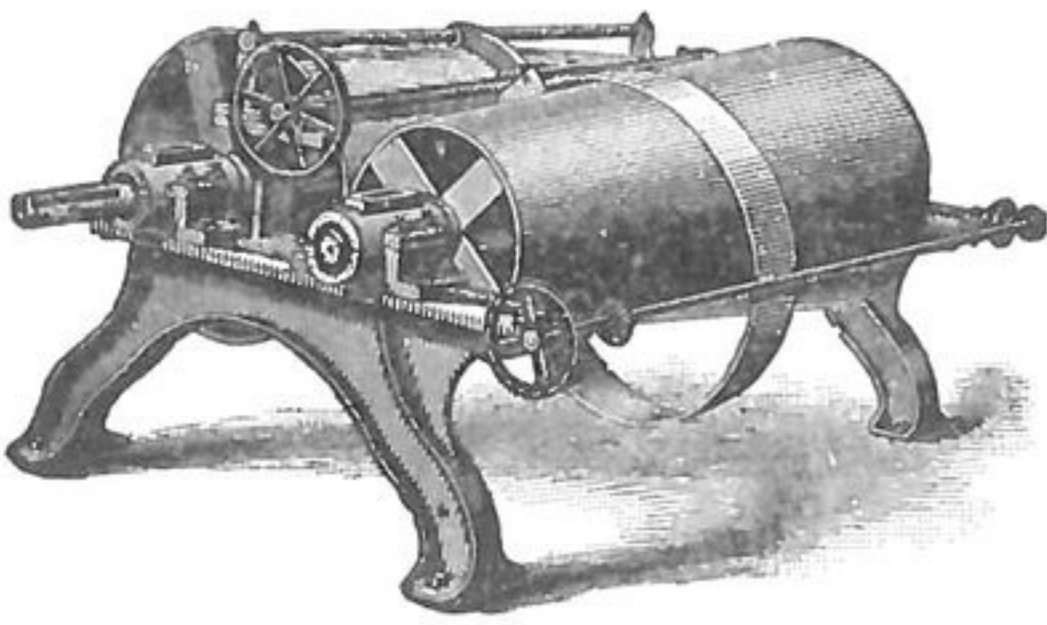
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OFFICE OF THE MILLING WORLD,
BUFFALO, N. Y., June 21, 1890.

Friday of last week was a day of dull and steady markets, on small offerings. June wheat closed at 94 $\frac{1}{4}$ c., with receipts 88,538, exports 40,716, and options 1,016,000 bushels. June corn closed at 41c., with receipts 230,085, exports 260,852, and options 440,000 bushels. June oats closed at 33 $\frac{3}{4}$ c., with receipts 343,943, exports 86,821, and options 115,000 bushels. Wheat flour was dull and unchanged, weak and lower to sell. Receipts were 1,341 sacks and 15,322 barrels, and exports 6,217 sacks and 8,169 barrels. The minor lines were featureless. One New York report said: "A flour-dealer who has just returned from a trip in the Northwest says wheat is looking well, though a little dry weather now would help it, and that the Minneapolis millers are about the sickest lot of holders of flour he ever saw, as they have 400,000 packages, mostly barrels, at Lake Superior ports awaiting a market, nearly all of it being unsold."

Saturday brought dull, unsettled and generally lower markets, in spite of continued bad winter-wheat crop reports from Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee. June wheat closed at 93 $\frac{3}{4}$ c., with receipts 59,200, exports 644, and options 920,000 bushels. June corn closed at 41c., with receipts 373,844, exports 19,437, and options 520,000 bushels. June oats closed at 33 $\frac{3}{4}$ c., with receipts 379,457, exports 17,736, and options 140,000 bushels. Wheat flour was lower, dull and featureless, with receipts 3,159 sacks and 17,499 barrels, and exports 2,922 sacks and 831 barrels. The other lines were featureless.

Monday brought something like a general break in the markets, led by wheat, with the longs getting out and the bears helping them out. June wheat opened at 93 $\frac{3}{4}$ c., and closed at 91 $\frac{3}{4}$ c., with receipts 9,810, exports 72,073, and options 6,160,000 bushels. June corn closed at 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., with receipts 238,705, exports 129,043, and options 720,090 bushels. June oats closed at 33 $\frac{3}{4}$ c., with receipts 359,322, exports 316,923, and options 240,090 bushels. Wheat flour was dull and depressed on unfavorable European reports and on the break in wheat. Receipts were 9,023 sacks and 34,519 barrels, and exports 30,205 sacks and 6,910 barrels. The minor lines were weaker generally. The visible supply in the United States and Canada was:

	1890. June 14.	1889. June 15.	1888. June 16.
Wheat.....	21,578,141	17,631,294	25,246,698
Corn.....	16,204,224	11,215,095	12,448,513
Oats.....	5,396,164	5,468,153	5,769,000
Rye.....	694,712	1,025,897	240,128
Barley.....	529,273	305,562	240,023

Tuesday brought a duller and steadier tone to the markets on bad crop and weather reports in some quarters. June wheat closed at 92 $\frac{5}{8}$ c., with receipts 10,938, exports 20,279, and options 5,100,000 bushels. June corn closed at 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., with receipts 131,488, exports 103,250, and options 1,256,000 bushels. June oats closed at 33 $\frac{3}{4}$ c., with receipts 363,395, exports 268,091, and options 365,000 bushels. Oats and rye were the subject of bad crop reports. One New York firm of dealers received from Chatham Center, N. Y., samples of rye in the head, which contained no berries, but plenty of red insects resembling lice, which have destroyed the berry or prevented its filling. The letter stated that the half-dozen heads enclosed were as they came in a handful pulled from the field, and that this is a fair sample of the rye in that section. Wheat flour was steady but dull on some lines and lower 10c. on others. Receipts were 4,218 sacks and 22,028 barrels, and exports 8,152 sacks and 6,615 barrels. The other lines were quiet.

Wednesday opened with higher markets, on bad crop reports and the silver bill, but closed with lower markets on heavy realizing. June wheat opened at 94c., and closed at 93c., with receipts 14,642, exports 33,432, and options 2,250,000 bushels. June corn closed at 40 $\frac{3}{4}$ c., with receipts 145,861, exports 356,649, and options 640,060 bushels. June oats closed at 43c., with receipts 245,609, exports 132,595, and options 759,000 bushels. Rye was dull at 55c. for Western delivered, 56c. for Canada, 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for State, and 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. on track. Malt was nominal at the following quotations: 85@90c. for city-made Canada, 80@85c. for country do, 75@78c. for six-rowed and 68@70c. for two-rowed asked. Mill-feed was dull, weak and unchanged at 70c. as the general market for all kinds, though rye and 100 lbs. were held higher.

Wheat flour was dull and depressed, on lower London cables, with forced sales in London at a sharp loss on cost price. Receipts were 5,395 sacks and 19,884 barrels, and exports 3,791 sacks and 33,356 barrels. Rye flour ruled unchanged at \$3.00@3.15. Corn products were more active for barrel stock and steady for bag stock at the following quotations: Coarse bag meal 60@82c.; fine yellow 90@92c.; fine white 95c@1.00; Southern and Western in barrels \$2.30 @ 2.40; yellow granulated \$2.55 @ 2.60; white do \$2.65@2.70; flour \$2.95@3.20; Bran-dywine \$2.50.

Thursday brought few changes in market conditions. June wheat closed at 93 $\frac{3}{4}$ c., with receipts 3,600, exports 7,949, spot sales 23,000, and options 2,816,000 bushels. June corn closed at 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., with receipts 50,000, exports 99,000, spot sales 130,000, and options 560,000 bushels. June oats closed at 34 $\frac{1}{4}$ c., with receipts 182,000, spot sales 217,000, and options 865,000 bushels. Wheat flour was weaker and more active, with receipts of 11,000 and sales of 29,000 packages. Sales were made at the following figures: Low extras \$2.35@2.90; city mills \$4.25@4.50; city mill patents \$4.65@5.25; winter wheat low grades \$3.35@3.90; fair to fancy \$3.00@4.65; patents \$4.25@5.25; Minnesota clear \$3.50@4.50; straights \$4.65@4.75; Minnesota straight patents \$4.15@5.40; rye mixtures \$3.45@4.00; superfine \$2.00@2.75. The minor lines were featureless. The Minneapolis output of flour last week was 63,620 barrels.

BUFFALO MARKETS.

WHEAT—The market opened fairly firm, and 10,000 bushels of No. 1 hard were sold at 93c. Later 10,000 bushels more were sold at 93 $\frac{1}{4}$ c., and 1,100 bushels at 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., at which it closed. Some 1,200 bushels of No. 1 Northern were sold at 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Two cars of No. 2 red were sold at 89c., and one car at 90c. For No. 1 white on track 92c. was asked. CORN—The market was rather quiet to-day. At the close No. 2 yellow was held at 39c., No. 3 do at 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., and No. 2 corn the same, No. 3 corn at 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. About 10,000 bushels of No. 3 yellow were sold at 38c. OATS—Little was done to-day. Some 5,000 or 6,000 bushels of No. 2 white were sold at 33 $\frac{1}{4}$ c., and a few cars at 33c. At the close 33 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. was asked for choice in store. No. 2 mixed were held at 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. RYE—Quotations are nominal at 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. in store. OATMEAL—Akron, \$5.45; Western, \$5.25 per bbl.; rolled oats, in cases, 72 lbs., \$3.25. CORNMEAL—Coarse, 75@85c.; fine, 80@90c.; granulated, \$1.50 per cwt. MILL-FEED—City-ground coarse winter, \$14.50 @15.00 per ton; fine do. \$14.50@15.50; finished winter middlings, \$15.00@16.00; coarse spring do, \$14.00@14.50.

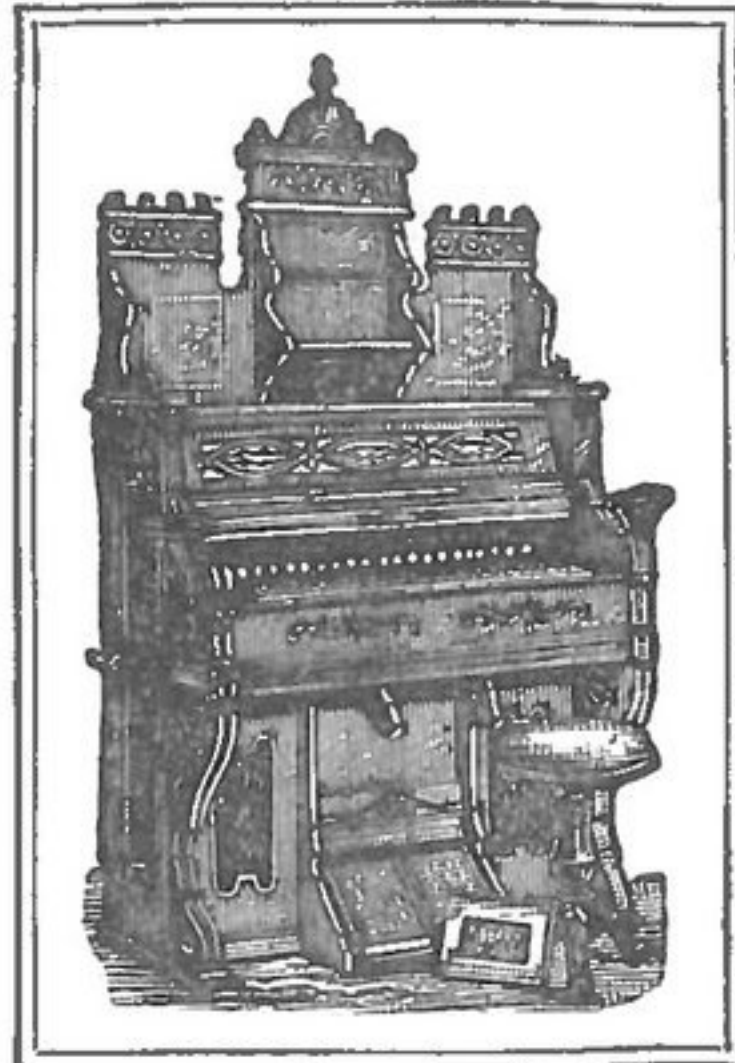
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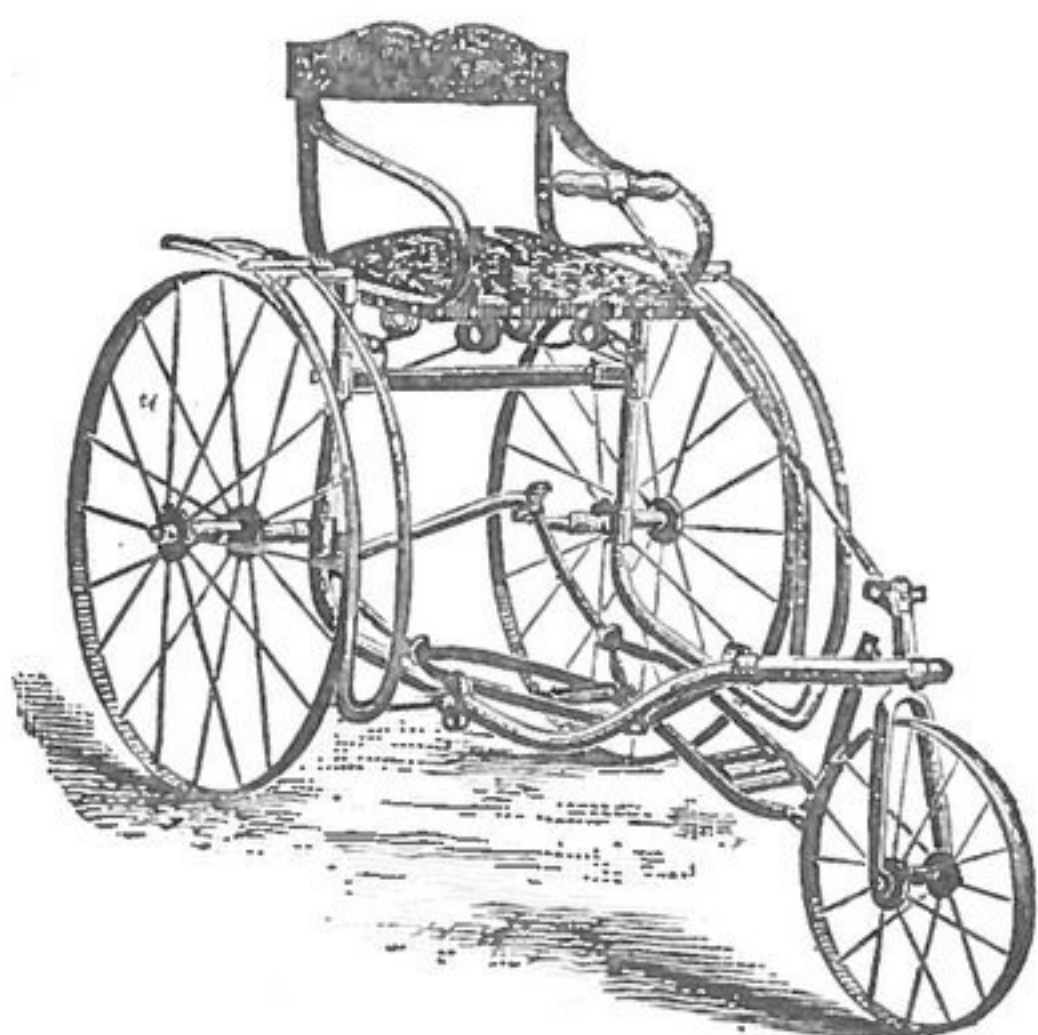
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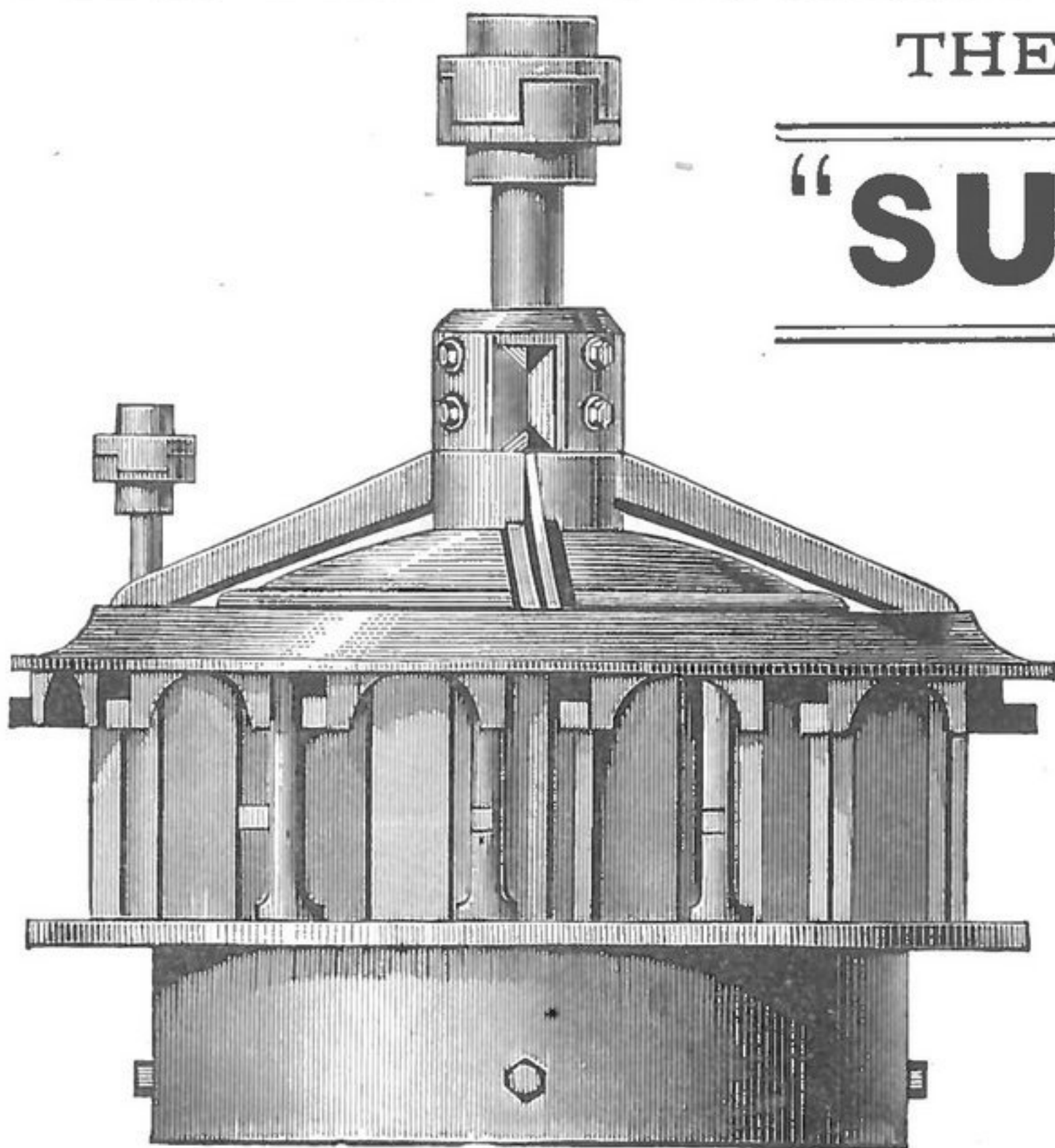
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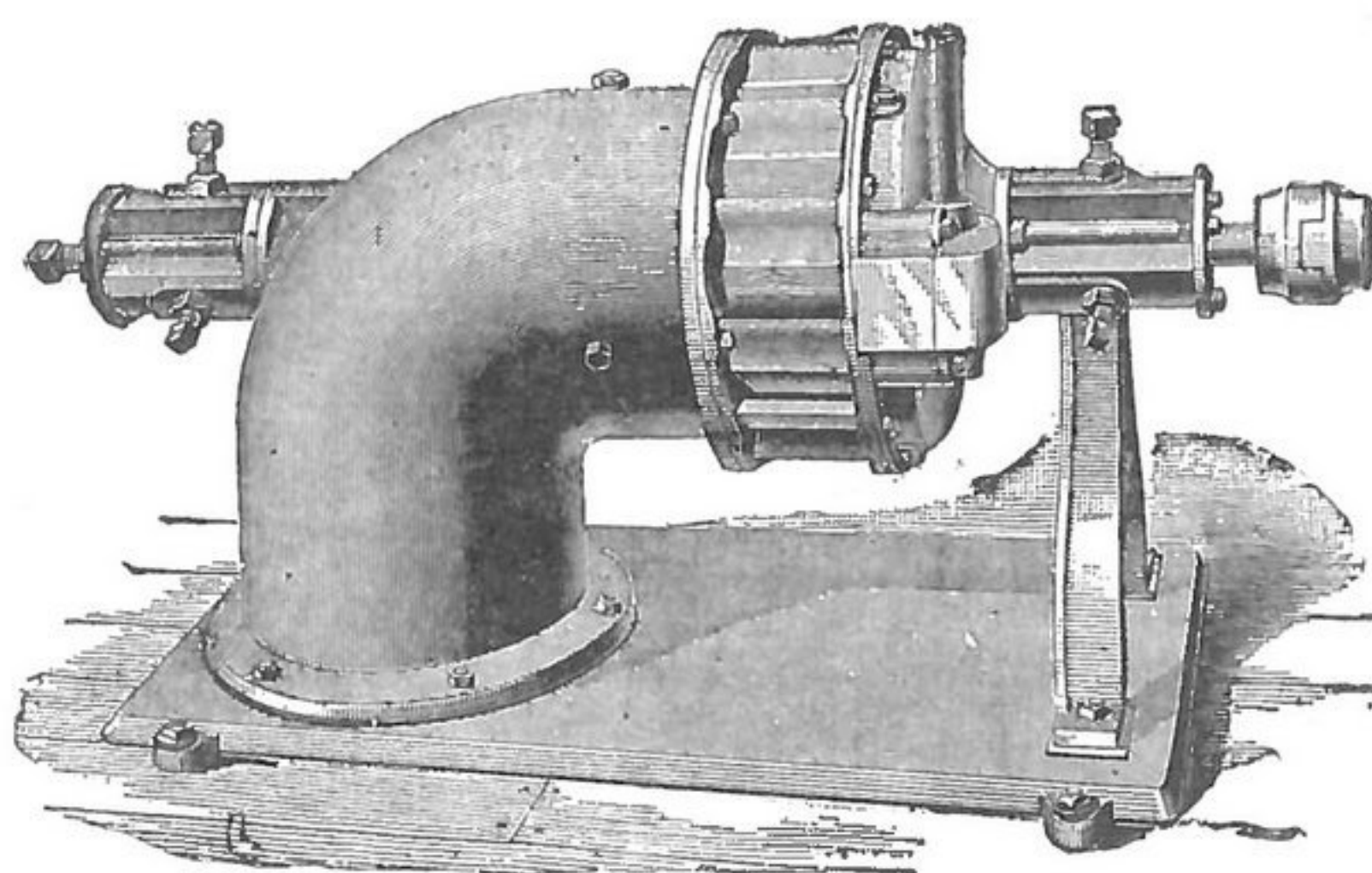
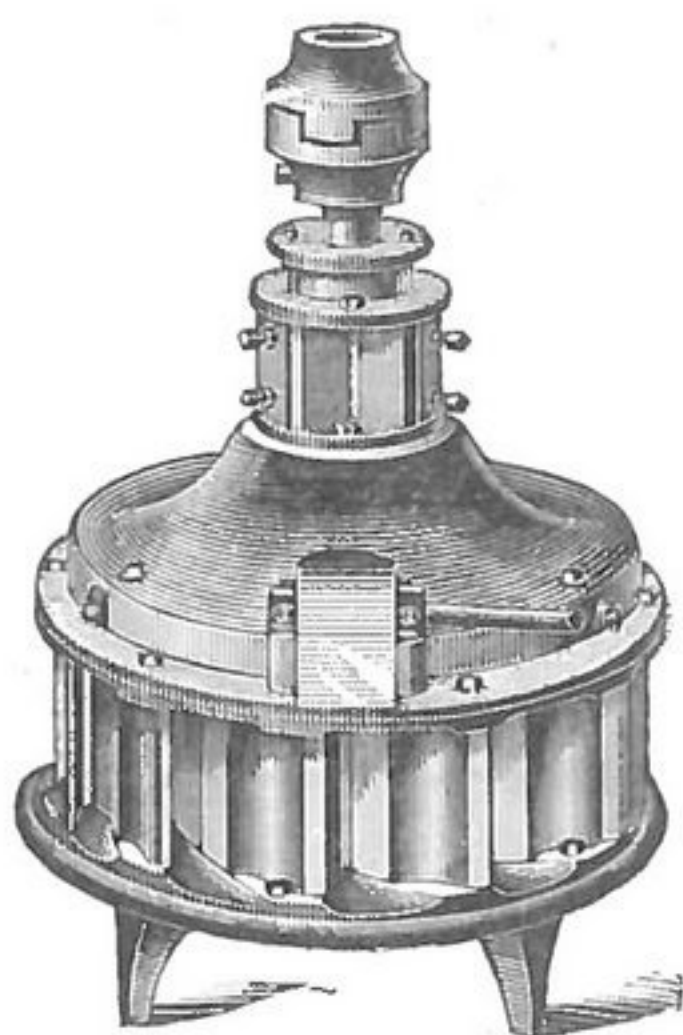
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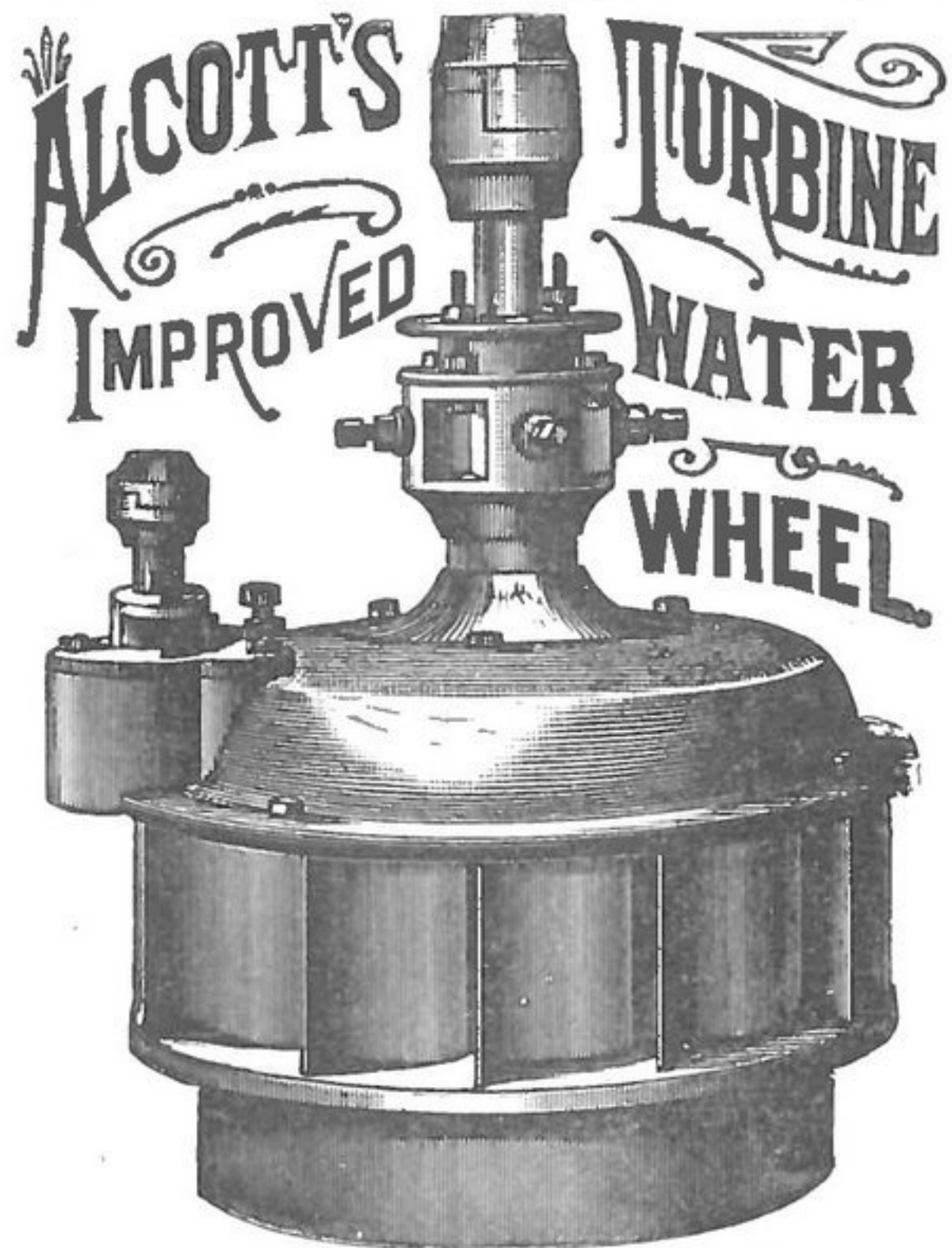
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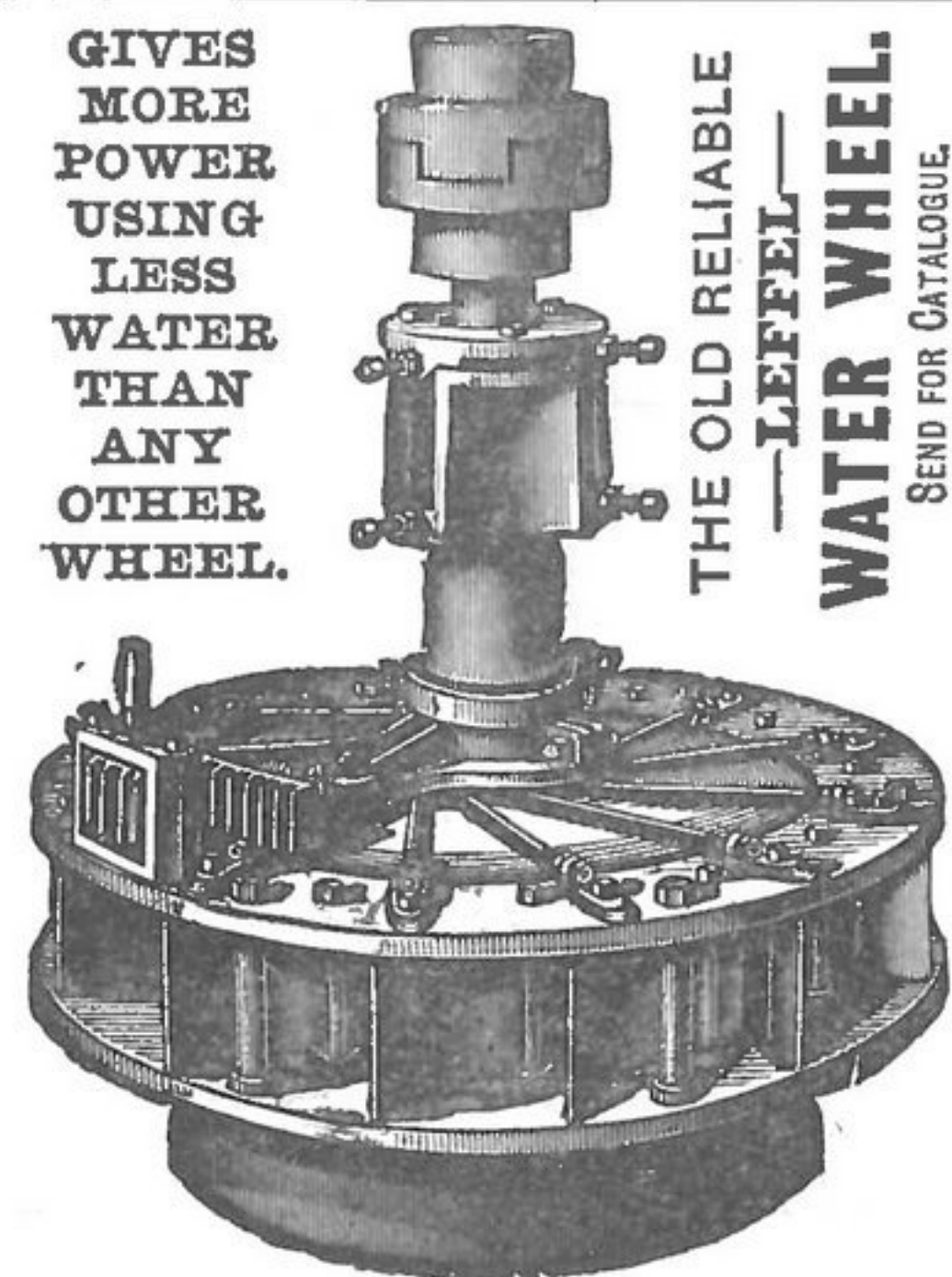


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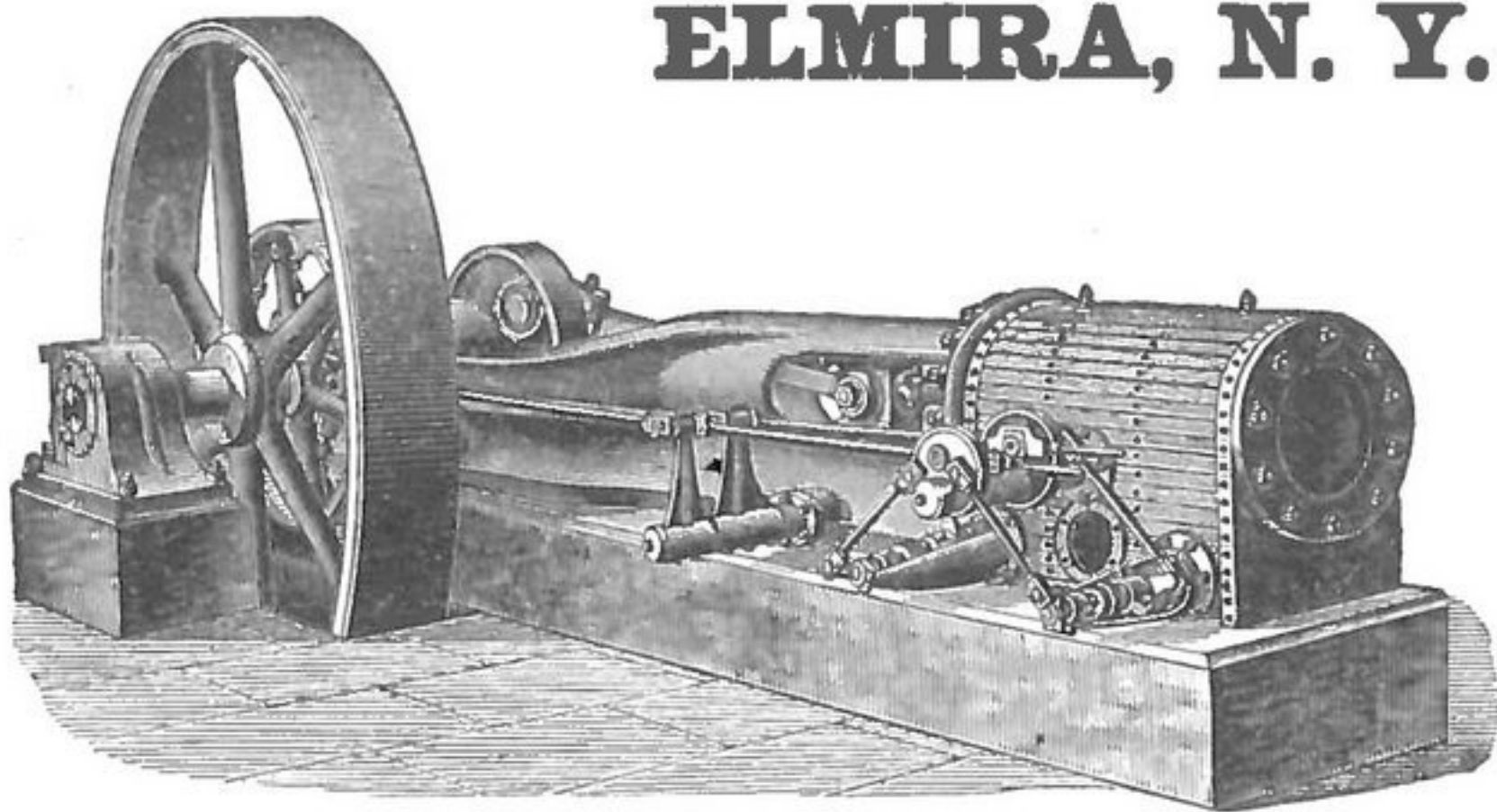


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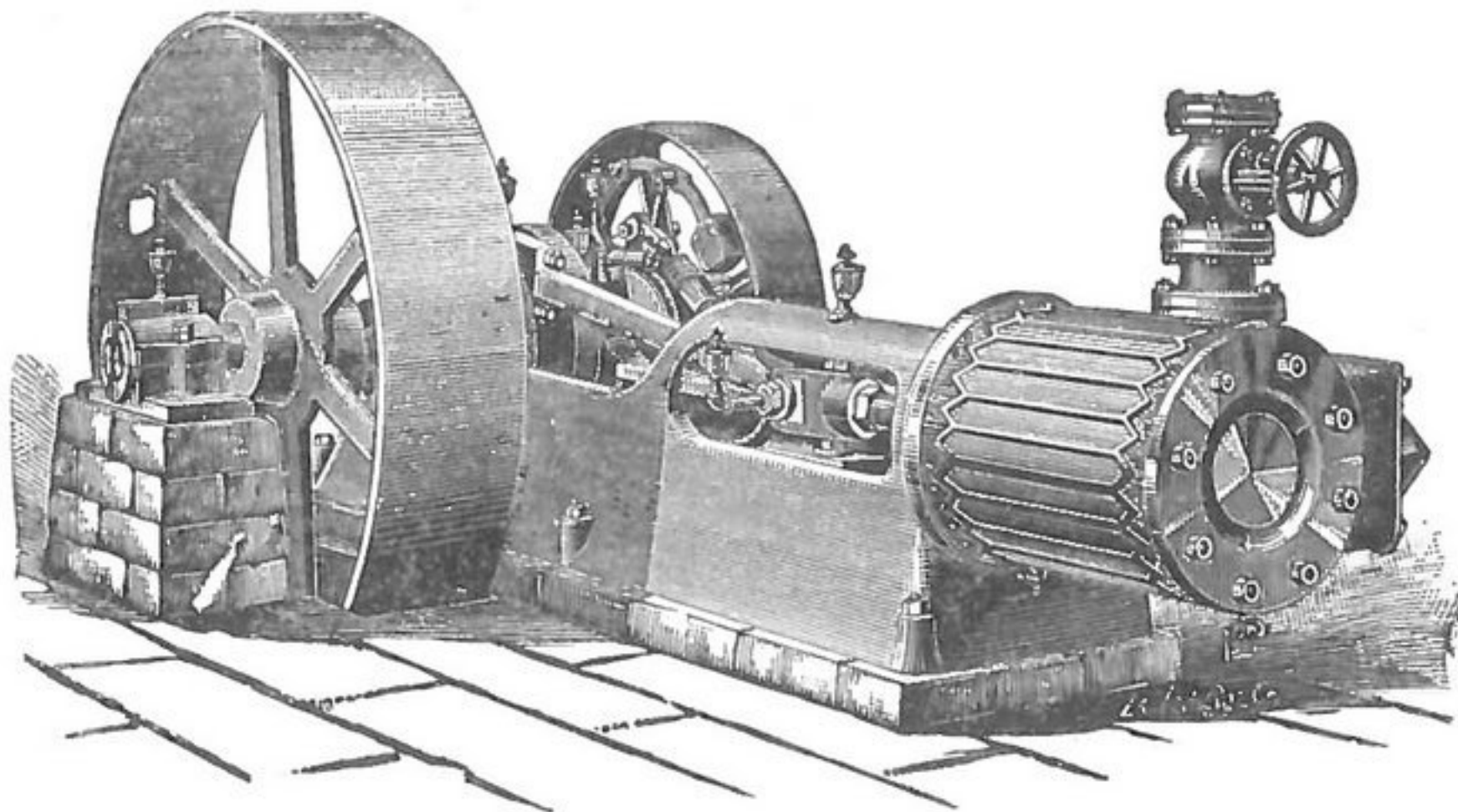
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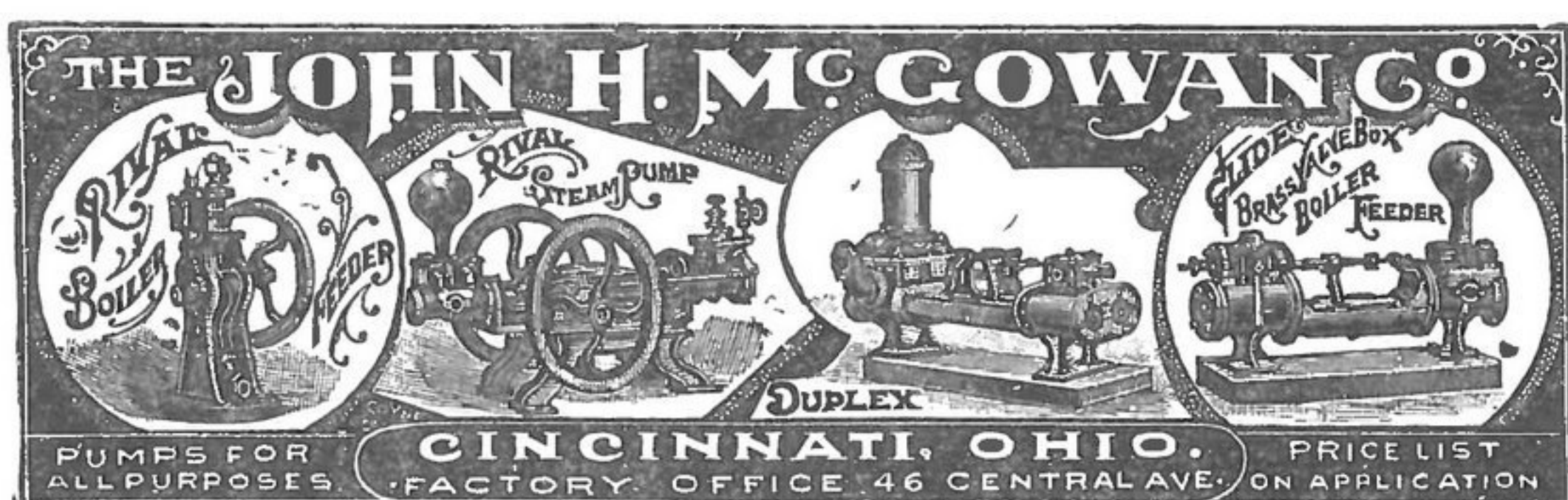
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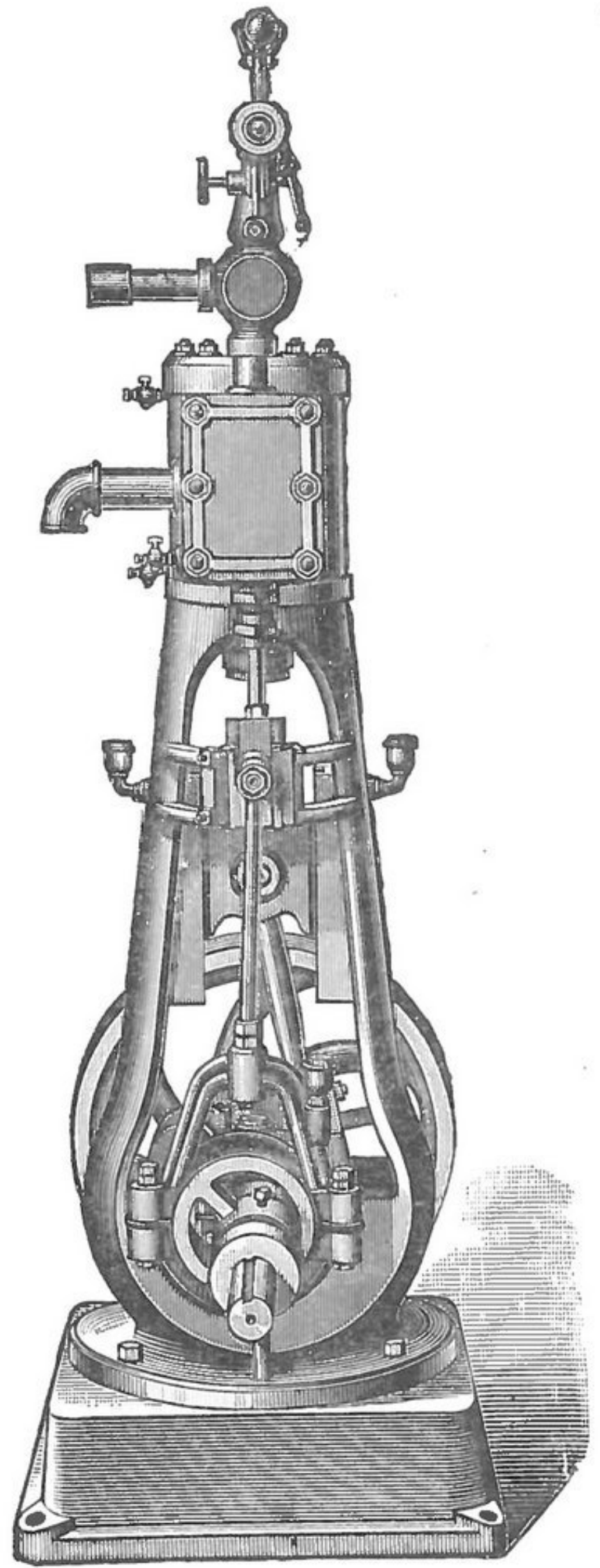
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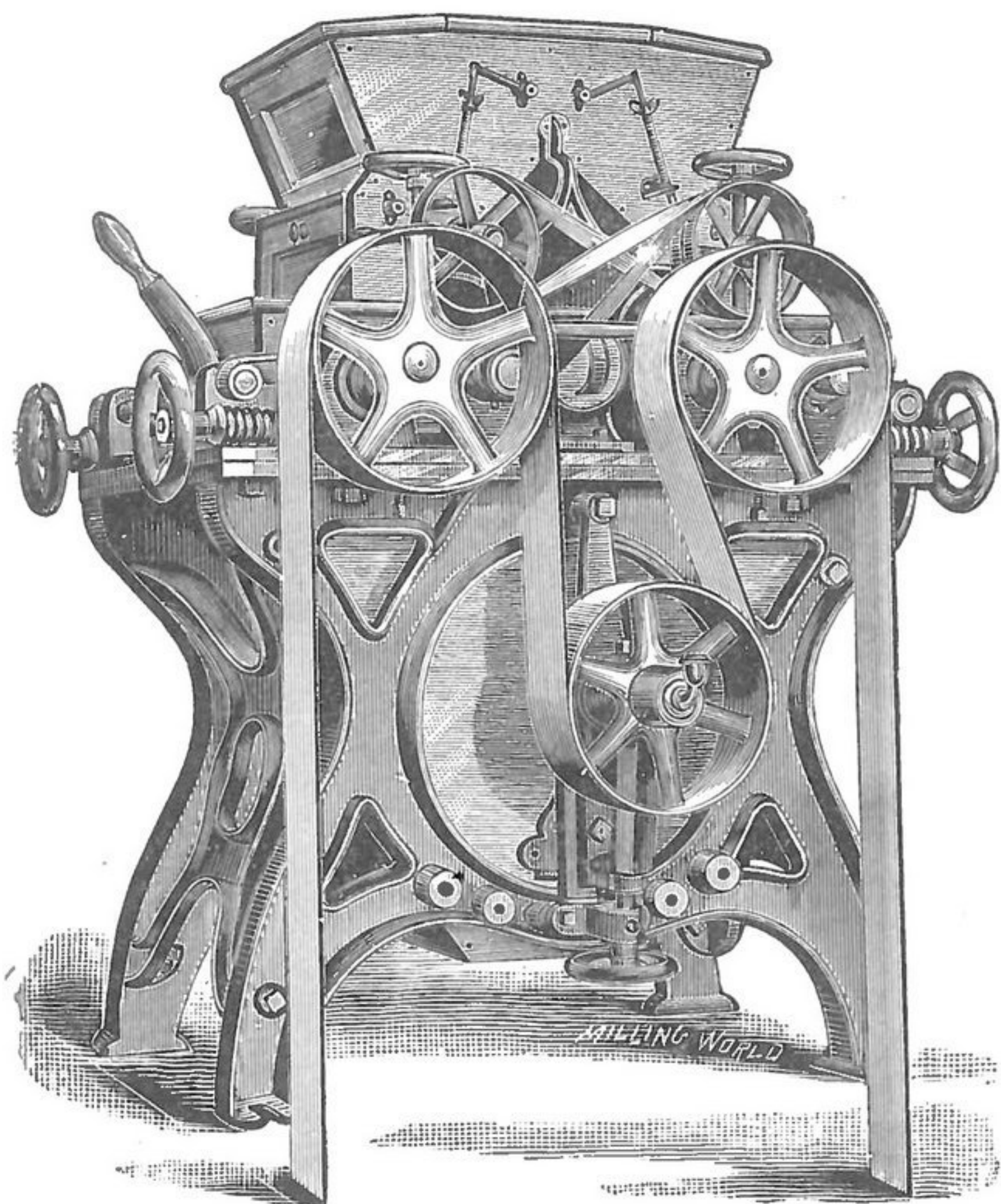


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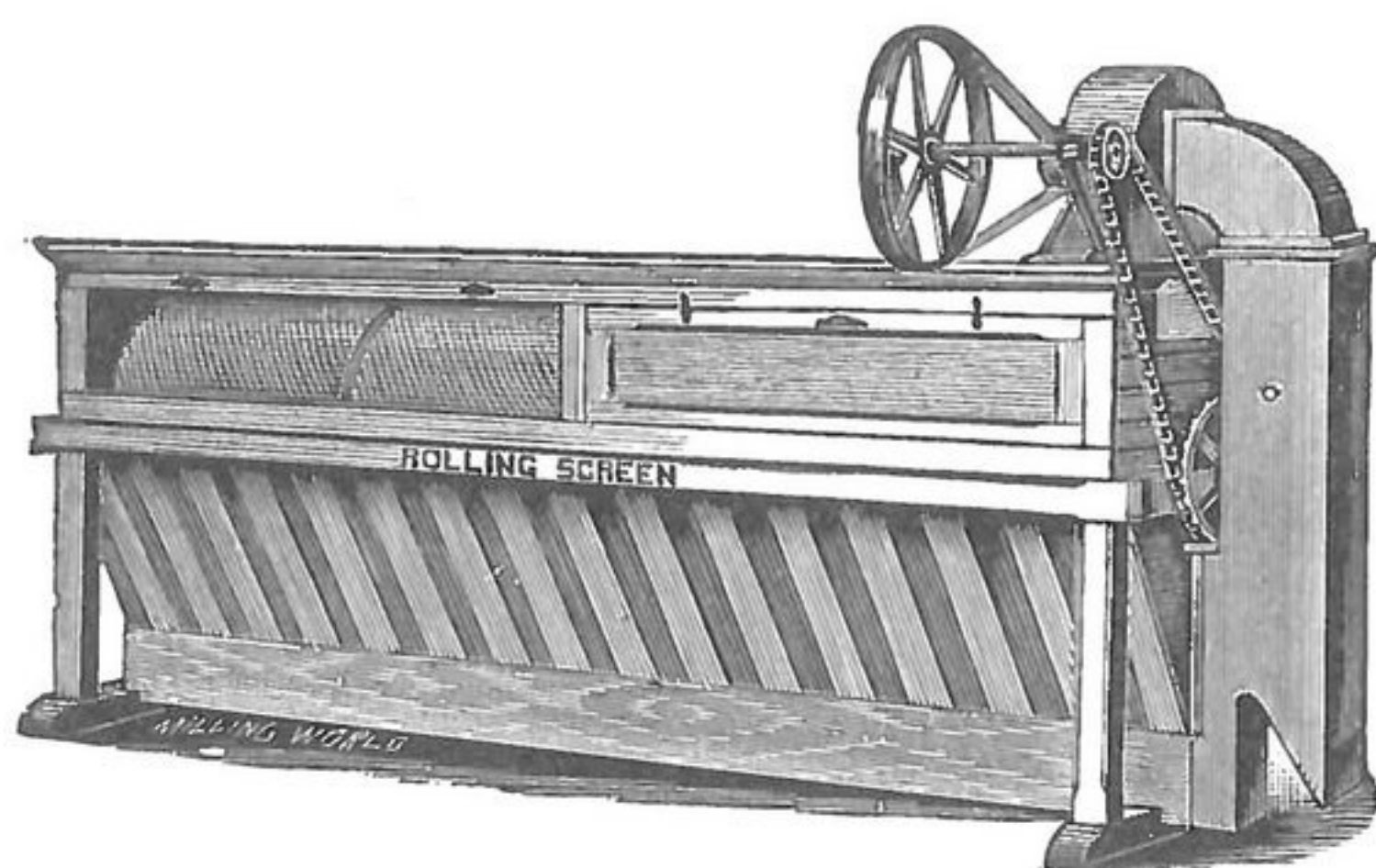
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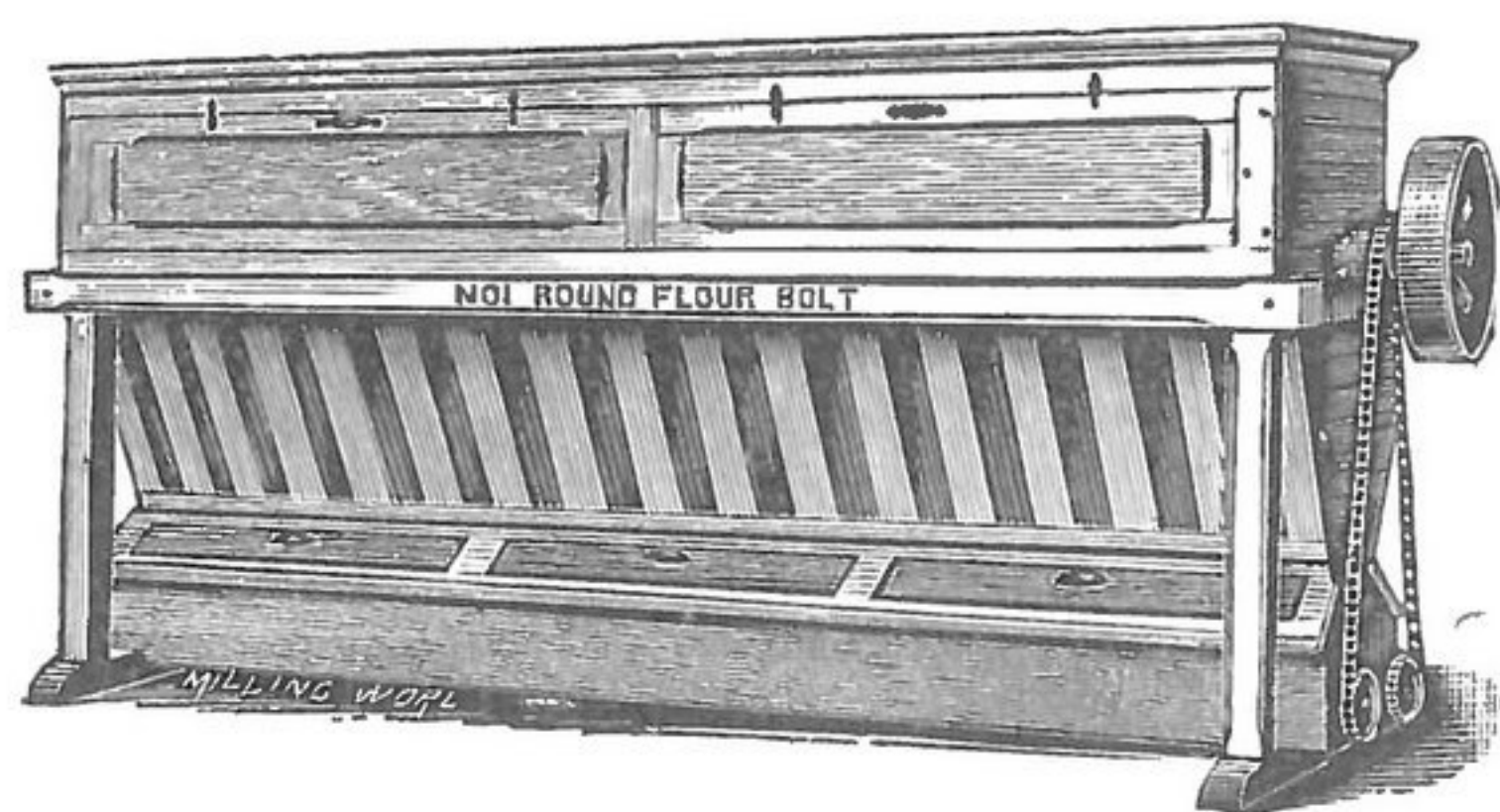
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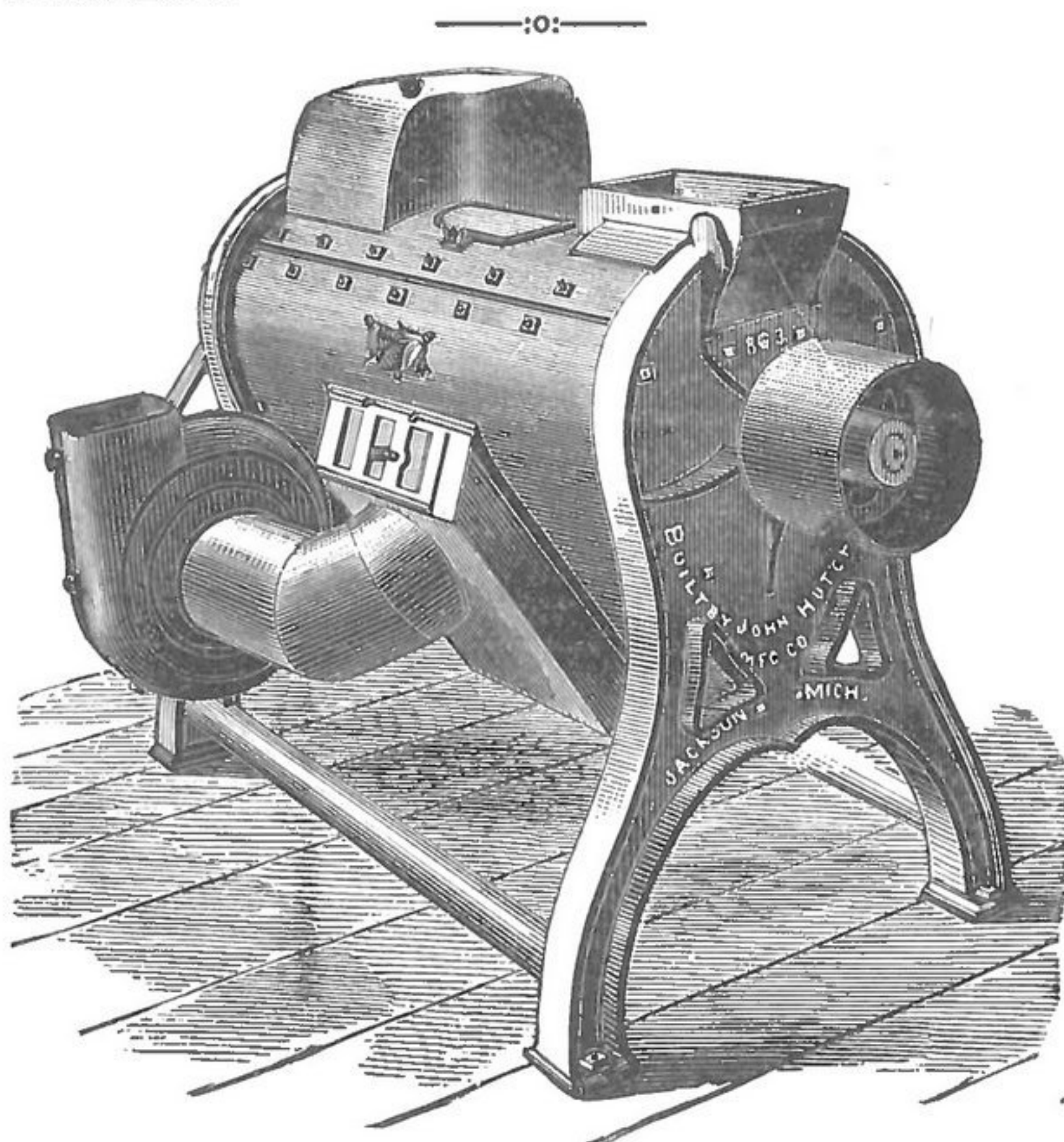


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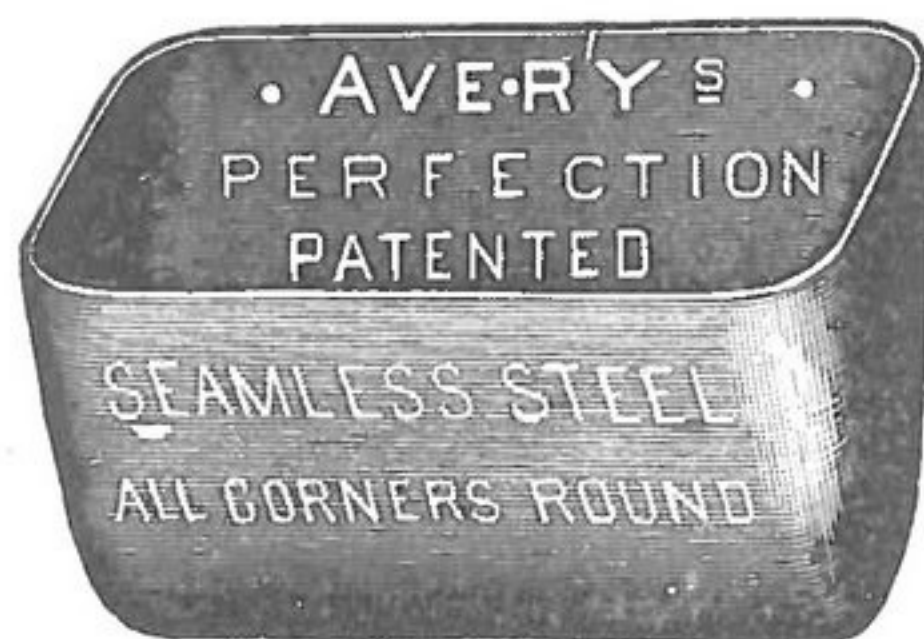


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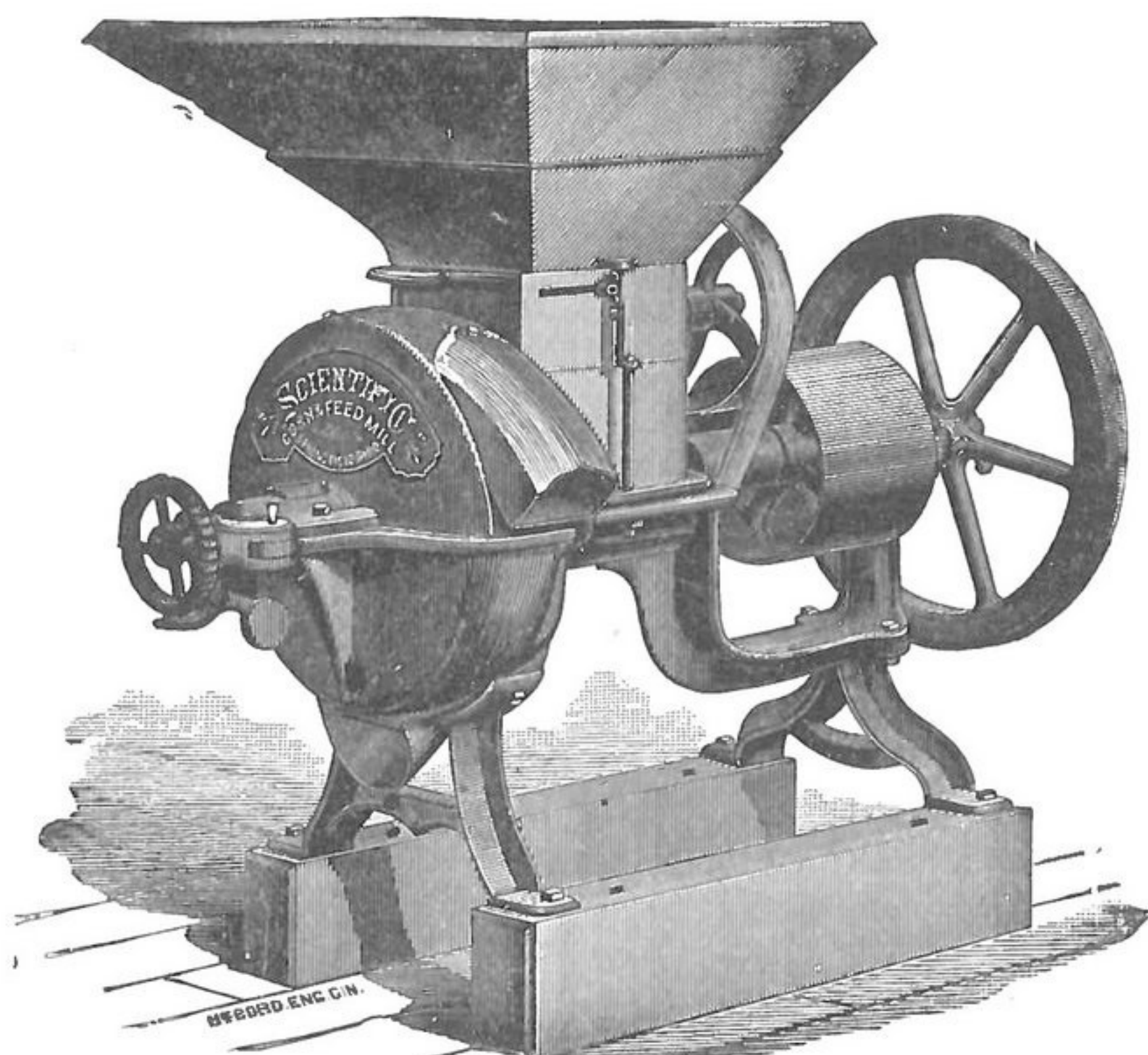
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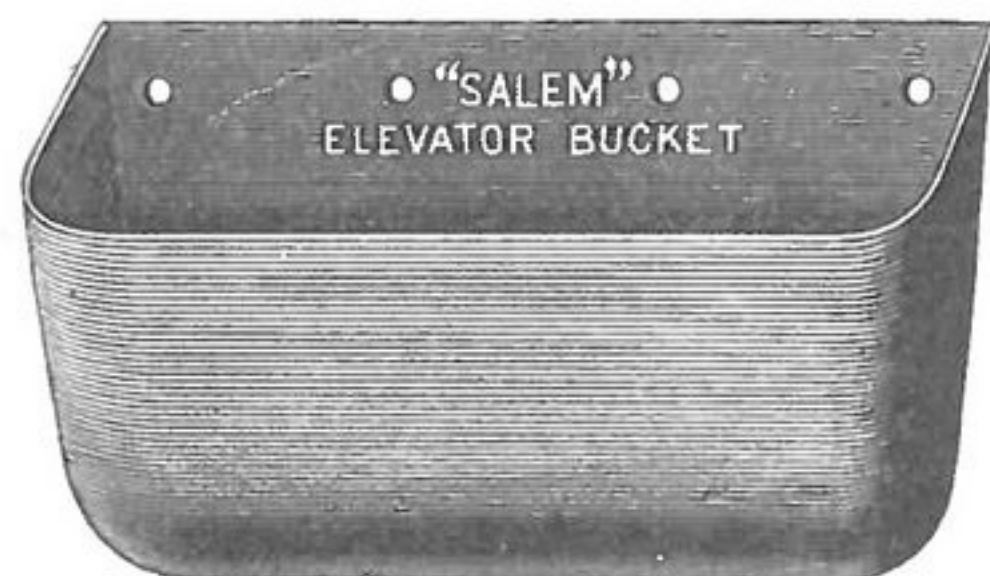
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